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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848.

[SIXPENCE

FRANCE A REPUBLIC.

EVENTS of late have crowded on each other with such rapidity, and all rife with consequences of such importance to the whole of Europe, that it is impossible in the space of an article to state even their general bearings fully.

No one who has not studied attentively the history of the last ten years can conceive the utter loathing and contempt which was felt for the system of Louis Philippe, which he had identified with himself: it was corruption calculated in the coldest and most sordid spirit; it was fast demoralizing the whole community; and this storm is like the natural convulsion, which purifies the atmosphere when it is becoming dangerous: there is the noise of thunder and the dread flash of public indignation; but the danger of the tempest is as nothing compared with the living death of an all-surrounding pestilence.

We have repeatedly dwelt on the vices of the Bourbon race. It was fortunate when they were merely vicious; but generally they degenerated into criminals. If any one could sum up the millions of lives, the seas of blood, the waste of wealth that one family has cost the world, it would convince all men that they were like those races of the ancient Greeks, over whom a doom always hung—a fated line, producing little but disasters and tragedies. But it has

played its last stake: as a Royalty it will trample the world no more. Both branches have been tried, and both have brought themselves to ruin. The Orleans family is doubly lost; for, raised to the throne by choice and election, it has no other principle to appeal to: its deposition is perfectly logical; the power that raised it has hurled it to the dust. The steps by which Louis Philippe mounted the throne and descended from it were—the Barricades of Paris.

His great error was one that no statesman could have committed. A form of government or a charter may be worked by means perfectly legal, and yet cease to return to the posts of command those who represent the tendencies of the age; and, if they do not, they must rely on something beyond opinion for their strength. It can only be found in force; it succeeds to a certain point; but, pressed too far, it recoils and shatters to pieces the system that, trusting to it, defies the thought and rising intellect of the age. Most of the acts of Louis Philippe were according to the written law; his policy was approved by the elected Legislature; but the base of the representative system was narrow, and, being small, had been corrupted by the bribes of wealth and office. In such a case, to mistake a majority for a power is fatal. That mistake has been made, and this is the result. No earthly power can long keep a pyramid standing on its apex; its tendency is ever to destruction, and

the slightest accident suffices to produce what Mirabeau called *la culbute générale*.

What a rebuke to the calculations of despotism, that relies on the physical means of slaughter as a defence in the commission of wrong, have these late events given! What are armies and forts, when the armies themselves share the feelings of the people from whom they are taken! The instrument breaks in the hand; or its edge, "like an ill-sheathed knife, doth wound its master." To attempt a desperate stroke, without absolute certainty of the power that is to effect it, is mere destruction.

The Republic is established and recognised; but it is surrounded with difficulties and dangers: those from without are not, perhaps, the greatest. There is, no doubt, a deep under-current of Communism—theories respecting property that may produce a war of classes. The first efforts of the Government are to give employment to these dangerous numbers. It is its first necessity.

The Republic having been established, the great question now arises, what will be its foreign policy? It cannot be disguised that, though the late declaration of Lamartine, and the scarcely less important manifesto of Emile Girardin in the *Presse*, assert the importance of peace, yet the chances of war are imminent. All the traditions of the old Republic are warlike; the people are "jealous of honour, sudden and quick in quarrel," and the bubble reputation



DEFENDERS OF THE BARRICADE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.—(SEE PAGE 168.)

will lead them further in its pursuit than any race in the world. The frontier of the Rhine is an object on which their hearts are set, and if a quarrel can be picked at all, it will be first with the Royalists of Germany. It is to this, though indirectly, that De Lamartine points, in declaring that the Republic does not recognise the terms of the Treaty of Vienna: it has been violated by the monarchs who made it, in the case of Cracow, and the sympathy of the French people for the Polish nation is not likely now to be confined to a barren annual vote in the Chamber, or, as in England, to a few public meetings and a yearly ball. How far is England bound to support that treaty? It is a difficult question; and though an immediate solution will not perhaps be required, it will present itself in a formidable shape by-and-bye. This is the cause of the anxiety which the Republican declaration is known to have given to the diplomatists of Europe. The soil of France teems with hundreds of thousands of unquiet spirits, for whom no employment can be found; the Republic, to preserve itself a day, has been obliged to enrol thirty thousand of the *enfants de Paris*, and true *enfants terribles* they are. They wait but the word to march to the frontier with the greatest pleasure; and there are twice the number in Paris alone, whose backs the citizens would be delighted to see, for though all is quiet at present, there is under it a strong feeling of inquietude. Commerce is deranged, the banks are stopping their business. It is impossible to foresee from day to day what will happen.

The difficulties from within the state must, however, occupy the Government, under any form, for a considerable time. The first step to calling the National Assembly has been taken; there is to be one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants; every man of twenty-five years of age may be elected; all who have attained twenty-one can elect; and the vote is secret: universal suffrage and vote by ballot are, therefore, to be tried at once in a population of thirty-four millions, without preparation. These violent oscillations between remote extremes, from a narrow Beaureaucratic Monarchy to a Republic, from the smallest base of the franchise to the widest that can exist, are not the mode in which constitutions grow that are to be long-lived. The fate of the gourd of the prophet that sprung up in a night, and withered again as quickly, will, in all probability, be that of the Government so established. There is an abyss of Communism yawning under its feet, that has not yet been fathomed; and many are impressed with the belief that a war of classes is beginning—the eternal struggle between those who have and those who have not. There are plenty ready to play over again the part of the Gracchi. Everything depends upon whether France can produce a man able to bridle the fierce democracy; if it is done, it will only be by turning the devouring flood towards the frontiers. And if there is a curse from which the world should pray to be delivered, it is the advent of another Napoleon. The gradations of the three revolutions are significant. The first and the bloodiest was the revolt of the middle class, assisted by the mass of the people, against the privileges and tyranny of a profligate feudalism: the second reduced Royalty to an elective authority, which was skillfully turned for eighteen years to a despotism: the last is as much directed against the middle class as against Royalty; though at present the citizens seem united, when the two classes divide again, there will perhaps be another and a worse conflict. For a time the policy of foreign powers should be that of non-intervention: let things settle for a while; one spark thrown among the inflammable spirits of France at this moment would shake every throne of Europe to the dust.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—THE REVOLUTION.

All accounts from Paris since the date of our last publication concur in representing the tranquillity of that city as completely restored as though the recent unparalleled Revolution had been but a mimic spectacle of the Carnival.

This exterior quiet, however, must not be mistaken as an indication of panic or a symptom of paralysis; on the contrary, it is but the dignified calm of mighty elements after a commotion sufficiently violent to call into full action their power without exhausting it. If proof were needed, the general prevalence of order, and the activity of the Provisional Government, might be indicated. The amount of public business got through by its members in the re-organisation of the social and political state of things is as marvellous as it is satisfactory, seeing that the energy and intellect, the prudence and moderation, displayed by these extraordinary men, in converting one of the most perilous crises recorded in history into an occasion of extensive and fundamental amelioration of national institutions, afford the most secure guarantees for the reign of order at home and of peace abroad. The genius of De Lamartine is the ruling spirit of the scene: at once poet, orator, philosopher, and statesman, he exalts the character of the movement to the dignity of his own noble soul, imparting to its every phase, as exhibited in the several provisional decrees, poetic grace, vigour, and generosity. His circular to the diplomatic agents of the French Republic may be taken as the text of the principles which will guide the Young Republic in its conduct towards foreign nations. It is a most remarkable document, and, notwithstanding the great pressure on our space this week, we give it in full: it will be found in another column.

All France has at once, with alacrity, accepted the Republic, and the Provisional Government, like the advanced guard of a great army, is busy in clearing the way for its great successor, the National Assembly, which is to establish the permanent Government of the Republic. In the interim, measures of immediate necessity, required by the actual state of things, are decreed and carried into execution with vigour and despatch.

The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard had informed the citizens of Paris that every able-bodied man from twenty to fifty-five years of age was entitled to enter the National Guard, and invited them to present themselves at their respective municipalities, where registers would be opened to inscribe their names. The Provisional Government was to arm all, and those who should not be able to equip themselves were to be clothed at the public expense. "It is of importance," says the Commander-in-Chief, "that, on the day appointed for the general elections, every citizen be at his post to deposit his vote." Already has the number of National Guards increased in a considerable proportion. In a short time 200,000 citizens will be enrolled in the National Guard of Paris and its vicinity. At Lyons the volunteer civic guards were being organised, and placed under the command of two officers of the army.

Amongst several decrees and ordinances of the Provisional Government, appointing functionaries, &c., published on Saturday, the following occurs:—
"Article 1. The Minister of Finance is authorised by the considerations set forth in its decree to pay in advance, from the 6th of March at Paris, and from the 15th of March in the departments, the half-year's interest on the Government stock to be due only on the 22nd inst."

In order to relieve the small traders who experience difficulty in obtaining discounts at the Bank of France, the same decree directs the establishment of a discount-office under the title of "Endowment for Small Traders." A third article of the same decree directs the suppression of stamp duties on the journals and all other periodical publications. This measure was ordered, no doubt, to put a period to the loud complaints that had burst forth when the duty on newspapers was ordered to be maintained.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Finance has determined that from the 4th inst., and until further orders, the interest on Treasury bonds at five months' date shall be fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on those at six months' date and upwards at 5 per cent.

Respecting the duration of the hours of labour for the working classes, the subjoined decree has been issued:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"CITIZEN LABOURERS.—Considering that the decree of the 2nd of March 1848, which fixes the duration of effective labour, has given rise to demands of explanation on the part of the operatives in some manufactories where the period of labour is, without exception, twelve hours:

"Considering that the intention of the Provisional Government, such as it appears from the very terms of the decree, has been to spare the strength of the operatives, and to leave a portion of their time for their intelligence:

"The President and Vice-President of the Commission of the Government for the Operatives announce—

"The duration of effective labour in Paris and in the suburbs is fixed at ten hours, for all professions.

"The President and Vice-President of the Commission of Government for the Operatives,

"LOUIS BLANC.

"ALBERT (operative)."

"March 3, 1848.

A Correspondent of a morning paper, writing under this date, mentions the establishment, in accordance with the above decree, of the *Commission des Travaux*, which is now holding its sittings at the Luxembourg, in what was the Chamber of Peers. "The benches," he observes, "so recently occupied by these pillars of state, are now occupied by the representatives of labour. There the economic questions of their condition are formally discussed; M. Louis Blanc takes the most prominent part in the debates. The results produced up to the present time are partial enough; the demands of the deputations that have crowded to the Hôtel de Ville have been granted. The hours of labour have been shortened by a decree; manual toil is limited to eleven hours. The grievance of *marchandage*, or what we should call the practice of taking small contracts by an individual standing between the employer and the actual workman, is remedied, as far as a decree can do it; no labourers are made, however; for the benefit of one of their own class. Some exceptions are chosen to do so, sharing the wages equally, according to the amount of labour done. Whether these regulations will work, remains a doubt. The Government cannot inspect every workshop of a nation, and in the infinite varieties of occupation many things are convenient in practice which run counter to perfect theory.

The taking of oaths by functionaries entering upon office is dispensed with by decree.

Slavery is abolished.

By a decree of the 4th of March, M. Combar, Advocate, has been appointed Attorney-General to the Court of Appeal of Nîmes, by the Provisional Government of the Republic.

Other decrees direct that the members of the National Assembly are each to receive an indemnity of 25f. per day during the session. Paris is to have 34 Representatives, and Algeria and the colonies are to return 15.

The Prince de Ligne, Ambassador of Belgium, waited on M. de Lamartine on Sunday last, and informed him that his Government was desirous to maintain official relations with that of France.

On Sunday Paris was not as gay as is customary during the time of the Carnival. The extraordinary gaiety with which Shrove-tide was formerly celebrated in the French capital was sadly contrasted by the almost complete absence of masks in the streets and Boulevards. The Carnival had for some years been going out of fashion; the late Revolution had suggested serious reflections, and the weather had become most unfavourable—circumstances which were held to account for the comparative tristesse of Sunday.

"Generally speaking," says a letter, "the Revolution has, for the moment, injured Paris. The English have already left in great numbers, nor has the panic yet subsided.

"The proprietors of houses and hotels, of the *restaurants* and *cafés*, and, in fact, all who lived upon the expenses of foreigners in the capital, are nearly in despair. They hope, however, that the formal recognition of the Revolution by Great Britain, the moment that its Government shall have been installed, will recall the former British residents of Paris, and give an example to other foreigners to resume their residence in the capital.

"The people, who had until then retained possession of the Château of the Tuileries, finally left it last Saturday. Never in this world was house or palace more completely gutted than this. 'Not even a pair of lace cuffs,' said a lady who saw it the day after the Revolution, 'escaped.' Furniture, ornaments, curtains, clothing, and carriages, all were conveyed into the courtyard or the streets, and pitilessly burnt. The apartments of the Duchess of Orleans and of the Duchess of Nemours, in the Pavillon Marsan, should, however, be mentioned as having been comparatively respected."

On Monday, the fears which had previously existed in some quarters that M. de Lamartine's circular might furnish a pretext to some of the northern powers for a hostile demonstration against France, subsided, and a calmer consideration of the document re-assured the public mind. This feeling of confidence, however, was qualified by certain occurrences of the day. M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance, resigned in the forenoon, and was succeeded by M. Garnier Pages.

"This serious event was brought about in this way (says the Correspondent of the *Times*):—M. Godechaux, at whose instance the proposed abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers had been suspended, became displeased when the measure was ordered to take its course. He said to his colleagues: 'You have announced your intention to anticipate the date at which the interest on the public debt becomes payable, and you have otherwise unnecessarily undertaken obligations of immense amount, and here you take from me the stamp duty on newspapers; what security have I that I shall not be similarly deprived of other resources?' M. Godechaux then tendered his resignation. How- ever, afterwards he was prevailed upon to resume his functions, and would have gone on with the business of the Finance Department, when the astounding intelligence reached him that the banking-house of MM. Gouin and Co., formerly teller to the Treasury, had stopped payment; he therefore resigned that office definitely. With respect to this latter affair, it is said that the creditors of the banking-house (of Gouin and Co.) would ultimately be paid in full, and the shareholders in the Caisse Gouin, *ci-devant* Caisse Lafitte, would be heavy losers. The cause of the suspension of payments by MM. Gouin and Co. was the refusal of the Bank of France to accommodate them with advances beyond the amount of 6,000,000f. to 7,000,000f. (£240,000 or £280,000), although they offered to deposit unquestionable first-class paper to the amount of 25,000,000 (a million sterling)."

The account of the reign of perfect tranquillity in Paris at this date is unpleasantly contrasted by the entire and shameful success of the great mass of the people employed on the Orleans and Tours Railroad in obliging the company to dismiss every Englishman in their employment. "It was in vain," says a letter from Tours, "that the directors represented that thousands of Frenchmen were gaining in England not merely half-a-crown per day by hard bodily labour (the average wages of the English workmen on the French railroads), but were absolutely realising fortunes in trade, commerce, and 'professions.' The railroad men persisted, however; and notwithstanding an attempt by the Government to induce them to forego their illiberal demands, the foreigners were dismissed, much to the regret of the authorities."

These proceedings seem strange when followed by an article in the *Moniteur*, which states that "The Provisional Government has received a deputation from the Central Committee of the London Chartists, charged to present to the Government an address adopted on the 2d of March, at a numerous meeting held in London. M. Garnier Pages, a member of the Provisional Government, replied to the deputation, accepting with gratitude the sympathy of the English Chartists," &c.

The following is the decree relative to the elections:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Provisional Government of the Republic, wishing to resign as soon as possible in the hands of the Definitive Government the powers it exercises in the interest and by the command of the people.

"Decrees,—

"Article 1.—The electoral assemblies are convoked, in each district, for the 9th April next, to elect the representatives of the people in the National Assembly, which is to frame the Constitution.

"Article 2.—The election shall have the population for its basis.

"Article 3.—The total number of the representatives of the people shall be 900, including those of Algeria and the French colonies.

"Article 4.—They shall be apportioned by the Deputies in the proportion indicated in the annexed table.

"Article 5.—The suffrage shall be direct and universal.

"Article 6.—All Frenchmen, 21 years of age, having resided in the district during six months, and not judicially deprived of or suspended in the exercise of their civic rights, are electors.

"Article 7.—All Frenchmen, 25 years of age, and not judicially deprived of or suspended in the exercise of their civic rights, are eligible.

"Article 8.—The ballot shall be secret.

"Article 9.—All the electors shall vote in the chief town of their district, by ballot. Each bulletin shall contain as many names as there shall be representatives to elect in the department.

"No man can be named a representative of the people unless he obtain 2000 suffrages.

"Article 10.—Every representative of the people shall receive an indemnity of 25f. per day during the session.

"Article 11.—An instruction of the Provisional Government shall regulate the mode of execution of the present decree.

"Article 12.—The Constituent National Assembly shall be opened on the 20th April.

"Article 13.—The present decree shall be immediately sent to the departments, published and posted up in all the districts of the Republic.

"Done at Paris, in the Government Council, on the 5th of March, 1848.

(Signed) "The Members of the Provisional Government.

"The Secretary-General of the Provisional Government, P. GUERRE.

"Division of the number of representatives, according to the population; that is, one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants.

On the proposition of M. Armand Marrast, the Provisional Government had appointed a Committee, charged with the adjustment of the affairs of the civil list and private estate of the ex-Royal family.

M. l'Herbette, the celebrated Opposition Deputy, had been named General Liquidator and Provisional Administrator of the Royal property.

M. Arago, Minister of Marine, had written to the Maritime Prefects, to inform them that the provisions of the decree of the 2nd instant, relative to the conditions and duration of the labour of civil operatives, were to be likewise applied to the Naval Arsenal.

M. Arago moreover invited the Prefects to organize and arm the dockyard labourers, conformably to the ordinance of the 8th December, 1830.

Rear-Admiral Tréhouart, commanding *ad interim* the Mediterranean squadron, had informed the Minister of Marine that the crews of the ships under his orders were animated with the best possible spirit, and that, under any circumstances, France might rely on the patriotism and courage of the seamen of the squadron of revolution.

At a meeting of the Italian residents of Paris on Sunday, presided over by M. Fossati, it was resolved to form an "Association Nationale Italienne," with a view to favour the triumph of the National (Italian) cause. The meeting named M. Mazzini President of the Association.

The Revolution had produced its effects in every grade: the drivers and conductors of omnibuses in Paris, for instance, had struck for an addition to their wages of one franc per day. They are a very poorly remunerated and hard-worked body of men.

The miners of Anzin had revolted, and demanded that their salary be in-

creased from 1 franc 50 cents. to 3 francs per day. The directors had not been able to come to an understanding with the 4000 individuals employed in those mines.

During the present week the various journals were recovering their tone and attitude, changed or abandoned during the stormy fortnight that had just elapsed. The *National*, without affecting to be the organ of the Provisional Government, was believed to be such in reality. In the columns of that paper were, therefore, sought with avidity indications of the thoughts and intentions of the Cabinet, and its contents were interpreted favourably for foreign and domestic peace and order.

Another sign of the return of confidence in the maintenance of order was furnished by the *Journal des Débats*, which somewhat directly questions the expediency of establishing universal suffrage. But resort to universal suffrage was, in this preparatory instance, unavoidable. The whole nation is merely called upon to elect a constituent assembly, which, in framing a constitution, will necessarily have to lay down and enact a permanent electoral law.

The object of the leading article of the *National*, on Tuesday, was to prove that the accession of the French Republic has simplified the relations of France with Great Britain, the good understanding which ought to exist between those Powers having been compromised by the Spanish marriages, which forced the Orleans dynasty to throw itself into the arms of Austria.

A decree has been published abrogating the law of the 9th of September, 1835, relative to crimes and offences committed by means of the press, and replacing it, until the meeting of the National Assembly, by the laws previously in force. The verdict of the jury will require in future a majority of nine votes.

Another decree appointed M. Garnier Pages Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Godechaux, whose resignation had been accepted.

Admiral Baudin had written to the Minister of Marine, that his flag, hoisted on the 3rd on one of the ships of the squadron, had been saluted by the troops with cries of "Vive la République."

General Thiers, a Deputy of the *extrême gauche*, has been appointed Minister of the Republic in Switzerland.

A meeting of merchants competent to afford the best information on the subject of the proposed discount office for small traders, was held at the hotel of the Minister of Finance on Tuesday.

On the same day the Bourse re-opened, but the amount of business done was limited. The Three per Cents, after some fluctuation, closed at 56, being a fall of nearly 18 per cent. since the last transactions. The Five per Cents had fallen in a more considerable proportion. They closed on Wednesday, 23d February, at 116f. 10c., and left off on Tuesday at 89f.

The *beuf gras* of Shrove Tuesday, did not make his appearance. The Boulevards were crowded with promenaders, but no masks were to be seen, nor any troops to regulate the carriages, as on former Shrove Tuesdays. The *Presse* states that the Provisional Government proposes to appoint Jérôme Bonaparte to be Governor of the Invalides. Marshal Molitor, the present Governor, was the first to approve of the measure. M. Arago has been appointed Mayor of Paris, in the room of M. Garnier Pages. Admiral Baudin is to succeed M. Arago as Minister of Marine.

Owing to the activity of Lieutenant-General Duvivier, the *garde nationale mobile* was being organised with great activity.

The *Moniteur* publishes the contents of a letter addressed to M. Louis Blanc by Mr. John Grant, the chairman of a meeting of operatives, held at Edinburgh, to congratulate the citizens of Paris on their late glorious Revolution.

A meeting of the British residents in Paris was to be held on Friday (yesterday), to prepare an address to the French nation and to the Provisional Government.

General Pépé had received an address from the National Guard of Naples, inviting him to place himself at their head. He is to leave Paris for Naples on the 15th instant.

Baron d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister in Paris, left on Tuesday for Berlin. The garden of the Tuileries was opened to the public after the evacuation of the palace.

Count Rambuteau, late Prefect of the Seine, has enrolled himself in the National Guard of the 1st arrondissement of Paris.

Bou Maza, who had escaped from captivity, has been captured at Brest. He had, after his evasion, gone to Nantes, and from thence, on the 1st March, to Brest, under the name of Adolphe, and describing himself as one of the Tunisian pupils who are now at Paris. Two officers and two subalterns recognised him, having seen him at Vincennes. He at first denied his identity; but, on a physician being sent for to examine his wounds, he avowed himself, declaring that it was not his intention to have quitted France. He was arrested at an inn.

In leaving Paris on Tuesday for Berlin, Baron d'Arnim, the Prussian Minister, declared that his advice to his Sovereign would be to follow exactly the example of Great Britain, and that he was sure his Sovereign would graciously attend to his recommendation. "In which case," added he, "I shall return to you shortly."

Some uneasiness was expressed because of the absence of news from Algeria. All that was known up to Thursday morning was that the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were still there on the 29th ult.

Orders have been given by the Minister of War to despatch forthwith to the capital some new regiments completely armed and equipped. Their spirit is excellent, and their chiefs are tried men, upon whom the Republic may depend. The arrival of those troops will enable the National Guard to take some repose, after having performed the painful duty of mounting the various guards in Paris since the 24th February.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

It may not appear very good taste to begin my letter with what is a compliment to the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*; but as a matter of fact I feel bound to state that the excellent illustrations which appeared in the last number of your journal have created quite a sensation here, and have called forth universal expressions of astonishment and delight. These good Parisians know not which to admire most, the number, the extraordinary correctness, or the admirable execution of your designs, or the almost incredible rapidity with which they have been brought forth. Like their Revolution, the double number of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* seems something not very far removed from the marvellous, and they hold that like it, it is entitled to the designation "glorious."

Notwithstanding Paris has become as calm and as orderly as it was before the terrible convulsion which has shaken the whole kingdom to its centre, and caused intense agitation throughout Europe, the gay and fashionable world has not yet resumed its usual wild whirl of pleasure and dissipation. There are few balls, few concerts, few grand dinners, few magnificent *soirées*, and even the fashionable theatres are less favoured with the visits of the fashionable. It is only natural that the sudden sweeping away of a Royal Court which takes the lead in, and gives the tone to that *monde*; but in itself it is not sufficient to account for the almost total abstinence from usual amusements which is at present displayed in fashionable circles, especially when it is remembered that Paris is the gayest city, and the Parisians the gayest people in the world—the latter so gay that they have been known to laugh and dance at balls only a few hours before they were to be executed. No doubt, however, their present excessive moderation in pleasure arises from the belief that it would be imprudent, and perhaps even dangerous, to make brilliant displays of wealth and joy, at a time when the famishing multitude are still virtually masters of the capital; for nothing so much irritates the hungry as to witness the splendour of the rich. At the same time, a positive wrong to the not to forget that, by acting as they do, they are doing a positive wrong to the working classes; for every *fête* not given is so much money less spent, so much less labour, and, by consequence, so much less wages to those who have to gain their daily bread by their daily toil.

In a few days the Louvre will be opened for the annual exhibition of the works of living artists. As usual, the number of pictures exhibited will be very considerable. It is greatly to the honour of the present Government, that almost the very first thing they did on taking power was, notwithstanding the immense excitement which prevailed in the first moment of a Revolution, to issue decrees respecting the exhibition!

To-day a meeting of the British residents of Paris has been held, at which a congratulatory address to the Government was all but unanimously agreed to.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The interment of the persons killed during the last week, in the conflicts for the Revolution, took place on Saturday. The ceremony, although somewhat theatrical in its general aspect, was, to a certain extent, imposing, owing to the masses of the population, troops, National Guards, and civil functionaries collected on the occasion. At an early hour the streets were crowded with the curious, and with those citizens who had to take part in the procession. The services of the Church for the dead were celebrated at the Madeleine at noon, but it was three o'clock before the *cortège* began to reach the Place de la Bastille. On arriving at the Madeleine, the civil and military authorities were admitted to reserved places. The interior was lined with black, lighted up with large funeral tripods: a vast sarcophagus, in the Egyptian style, contained the coffins of fifteen victims. This catafalque was reached by eight steps. The priests were numerous for the mass for the dead, but there was no remarkable musical display in the interior. With a view, probably, to fix the attention of the populace outside the church, a large chorus from the theatres, conducted by M. Girard, *chef d'orchestre* of the Théâtre de la Nation, the *ci-devant* Académie Royale, was assembled under the facade.

The musical programme comprised a March by Cherubini, with full orchestra; the finale of the second act of "Guillaume Tell," of Rossini, in which takes place the convocation of the cantons, and which terminates with the exclamation, "Aux armes!"—the celebrated Prayer from Rossini's "Moïse," and the magnificent chorus of "The Heavens are telling," from Haydn's *Creation*. The Choral Societies, the *Orphéonistes*, and *Les Enfants de Paris*, sang the Marseillaise in fine style, the people joining in the refrain heartily. The church was put into mourning; at the exterior, and under the facade, was the inscription, in white letters on black cloth, "Aux citoyens morts pour la liberté." The hearse, six in number, for the sixteen bodies, were decorated with tri-coloured flags. At half-past one, the service being over, I quitted this portion of the ceremonial to go to the July Column. During the time I remained, I heard not a single cry of any kind. I was assured by a friend, that an exclamation of "Mort aux Anglais!" had escaped from a man with a blouse; but it found no echo, at all events, from a very listless multitude.

Passing through the Place de la Concorde, to arrive at the Bastille by the banks of the Seine and the Rue Antoine, I saw several men belonging to the company of the Pompes Funèbres busily engaged in decorating a grand triumphal car, to which eight white horses of Franconi's *troupe* were harnessed. The car was a very gay affair. The cap of liberty was on the summit; beneath

were two colossal bronze hands in friendly grip. Branches of laurel, and evergreen, and blooming flowers were luxuriantly disposed over the body of the vehicle, which was covered with crimson velvet trimmed with gold. On reaching the column, the assembled thousands waiting the arrival of the *cortège* were collected on the Boulevards, on the military post of the Place de la Bastille, on the roofs of houses, and at the windows of every house. The *cafés* were filled with visitors, but there was no demand made for places. A *demi-tasse* of coffee secured as good a view of the procession as the most splendid repast. *Egalité* was certainly the order of the day, for two horrible-looking women, with handkerchiefs on their heads, in the *café Gibé*, asserted their right to mix with the well-dressed customers. At a small marble table was seated a young and beautiful woman, dressed in deep mourning, accompanied by a National Guard, who, from the likeness, I should take to have been her brother. She was quiet, modest, and unassuming, evidently abashed at the influx of men and women of all grades into the *café*. The two women of the people to whom I have referred took it into their heads to insult most grossly the inoffensive young lady; and why? Because the latter had a bonnet. "We are Republicans now—we are all equal, although we have no bonnets on our heads," began the beldames, and following up the sally with very gross language. I mention the incident, because it was the only instance of bad behaviour I met with during the day. The people were orderly in their conduct, freely exchanging jokes, and provoking mirth by ludicrous criticisms on the actors of the day. As regards the funeral, it was evidently regarded as a *spectacle*—as a sight. As a political demonstration, nothing could be more flat. There were very few cries of "Vive la République!" All eyes, all ears seemed to be directed to the procession.

The published programme was not adhered to, and the various parties marched as it were at random. A fine squadron of dragoons was the first seen along the Boulevards, and then a squadron of cuirassiers. A company of artillery closed the *cortège*. The National Guards were in great force, horse and foot, and amongst them, or in separate legions, were the newly-enrolled citizens, with paper labels on their hats or caps, and without uniform, armed with every kind of weapon, ancient or modern. I doubt whether Falstaff would have marched through Coventry with such a set. The music of the military bands and the choruses of the societies gave life and variety to the military part of the show. Not even the presence of the relatives of the deceased could awaken the sympathies of this volatile population.

I was informed that upwards of 138 coffins were interred in the morning, the sixteen being left for the *état* of the *cortège*. The official returns give 150 killed, and 500 wounded in the fighting; but I fear that the number was really much more considerable.

The weather was magnificent, and the sun's rays on the Column gave the most brilliant aspect to the scene. The Column had two black crape streamers, with spangled stars, floating at the summit. The clergy alone descended into the vaults to chant the last prayer for the dead. The troops presented arms as they passed, and the *Orphéonistes* sung the Girondin chorus:—

Mourir pour la patrie—
C'est le sort le plus beau.

The members of the Ministry were present, save M. Lamartine, whose absence was accounted for on the ground of excessive fatigue. The orators were—M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the venerable President of the Council; M. Crémieux, the Israelite, Minister of Justice and Religion; M. Garnier Pagès, the Mayor of Paris.—Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO ALL THE DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Sir,—You are acquainted with the events at Paris, the victory of the people, their heroism, moderation, pacification, order restored by the co-operation of all citizens, as if in this interregnum of visible authorities the general reason were alone the Government of France.

The French Revolution has thus just entered its final period. France is a Republic: the Republic needs not be acknowledged to exist. It is of natural right—it is of national right. It is the will of a great nation that demands its title but of itself. Nevertheless, the French Republic wishing to enter the family of instituted Governments as a regular power, and not as a phenomenon disturbing European order, it is proper that you should promptly inform the Government you are accredited to of the principles and tendencies that shall henceforth direct the French Government's external policy.

The proclamation of the French Republic is an act of aggression against no form of Government in the world. Forms of Government have varieties as lawful as varieties of character, geographical situation, and intellectual, moral, and industrial development among nations. Nations have, like individuals, different ages. The principles that rule them have successive phases. The Monarchie, Aristocratic, Constitutional, and Republican Governments are the expression of those different degrees of the maturity of the genius of nations. They demand more liberty as they feel themselves capable of bearing more; they demand more equality and democracy as they are inspired with more justice and love for the people. It is a question of time. A nation loses itself by outstripping the hour of that maturity, as it dishonours itself by letting it escape without seizing it. Monarchy and Republic are not, in the eyes of real statesmen, absolute principles that combat one another to death; they are facts that contrast and may live face to face, by understanding and respecting one another.

War, therefore, is not the French Republic's principle, as it became its fatal and glorious necessity in 1792. Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century. To revert after half a century to the principle of 1792, or to the principle of conquest of the Empire, would be not to advance, but go back in times. Yesterday's revolution is a step forwards and not backwards. The world and we wish to march to fraternity and peace.

If the situation of the French Republic in 1792 accounted for war, the differences existing between that period of our history and the present period account for peace. Strive to understand these principles, and cause them to be understood around you.

In 1792 the nation was not *une*. Two people existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle protracted itself between the classes stripped of their privileges and the classes who had just conquered. Equality and liberty. The stripped classes united with captive royalty, and with the foreigners, to deny France her Revolution, and reimpose on her monarchy, aristocracy, and theocracy by invasion. There are now no more distinct and unequal classes. Equality before the law has levelled all. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and the blessings of which the National Assembly is to organize, is about to unite all. There is not a citizen in France, whatever class he belongs to, that will not before all join the principle of the country, and, by that very union, render it inexpugnable to the attempt and anxieties of an invasion.

In 1792, it was not the whole people that had taken possession of the Government, it was the middle class only that wanted to exercise and enjoy liberty. The triumph of the middle class was then selfish, as the triumph of all oligarchy always is. It wanted to retain for itself alone the right conquered by all. For that purpose it must effect a strong diversion to the accession of the people, by making them rush to fields of battle, in order to prevent their entering its own Government. That diversion was war. War was the thought of the Monarchiens and Girondins; it was not the thought of more advanced democrats, who wished, as we do, the sincere, complete, and regular reign of the people themselves, including in that term all classes, without exclusion or preference, of which the nation consists.

In 1792, the people were but the instrument of the Revolution; they were not its object. The present Revolution has been effected by and for them. In entering it, they bring with them their new want of labour, industry, instruction, agriculture, commerce, morality, welfare, property, cheap life, navigation, and civilisation, which are the wants of peace! The people and peace, it is a same name.

In 1792, the ideas of France and Europe were not prepared to understand and accept the grand harmony of nations between them to the benefit of mankind. The thought of the age that ended was but in the heads of a few philosophers. Philosophy is now popular. Fifty years of freedom of thinking, speaking, and writing have yielded their result. Books, journals, and tribunes have effected the "apostolat" of European intelligence. Reason, radiating everywhere across the frontiers of nations, has created between minds that great intellectual nationality which will be the finishing of the French Revolution, and the constitution of the international fraternization over the globe.

Lastly, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality a scandal, and the Republic a problem. The title of nations, scarcely discovered by Fénelon, Montesquieu, Rousseau, was so completely forgotten, concealed, profaned by the old feudal, dynastic, sacerdotal traditions, that the most lawful intervention of the people in their affairs seemed a monstrous thing to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made both thrones and the foundation of society tremble. At present, thrones and nations have accustomed themselves to the word, to the forms, to the regular agitations of liberty exercised in various proportions in all states, even the Monarchic one. They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form among the maturest nations. They will recognise that there is a Conservative liberty. They will acknowledge that there may be in the Republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that Government of all for all, than in the Government of the few for the few.

But besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consolidation and the duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesmen of France the thoughts of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in the war, it is liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The *prestige* of a glorious name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of the nation. The Republic desires glory, without doubt; but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons.

Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object; to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our Revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honour if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

The French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France are these: it will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in strength and in glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be a terrible responsibility for France if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial genius, its impatience

of action, its strength accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory, and redoubtable, perhaps, beyond its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminished the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance—the spirit of nations, and the genius of civilisation.

According to these principles, sir, which are the cool principles of France,—principles she can present without fear, as without suspicion, to her friends and to her enemies,—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourself the following declarations.

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, their territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de départ* in its relations with other nations.

But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declares openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honourable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavour, sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe.

Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities oppressed in Europe or elsewhere should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence,—if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I., were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her Government, in order to lend additional strength to the facade of democratic governments,—if the independent states of Italy were invaded,—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations,—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force,—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect those legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home. She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principle abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not endeavour any immediate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbours. She knows that there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its soil. But it will exercise by the light of its ideas—by the spectacle of order and of peace which it hopes to give to the world—the sole and honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. That is not war; it is nature. That is not the agitation of Europe; it is life. That is not to embroil the world; it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire, for humanity, that the peace be preserved. We even hope it. One only question of war was mooted, a year ago, between England and France. It was not Republican France which started that question of war; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries away with it that danger of war which it had given rise to for Europe, by the entirely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventeen years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on peace. The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself—let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles, than on the successions of the House of Bourbon.

Such is, sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank, firm, and moderate, which you will have to represent. The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this—the breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principle and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations. If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of freedom and civilisation in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies *war*. If Europe is prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify *peace*. Receive, sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed)

LAMARTINE,

Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 2, 1848.

BELGIUM.

The injurious effects to peace and order in Belgium, which were at first anticipated from the French Revolution, have not had any existence. King Leopold is very popular, and the additional contingent of troops which had been called out has cheerfully responded to the call, to defend, if assailed, the nationality of their country. The Chambers have passed a law of electoral reform, reducing the qualification for the elective franchise to the lowest scale demanded by the reformers, viz., the payment of twenty florins annually. In every respect the aspect of affairs in Belgium is tranquil.

SPAIN.

According to accounts from Madrid of the 1st, General Narvaez had applied to the Chambers for extraordinary powers to prevent a revolution, and these were granted; but private letters state that the feeling in favour of the Progressists was very strong, and that it would be impossible to prevent a revolution if Espartero should declare himself that way.

The Queen-Mother Christina is described as being in despair at the Revolution in France: she is perpetually in tears, and it is supposed meditates flight from Spain, but whither no one knows.

ITALY.

The accounts from Italy are still of an alarming character. The Austrians insulted in the streets of Milan and the other towns of Lombardy whenever they appear. Some of the principal mercantile firms have refused to trade with Trieste. The *prima donnas* decline every offer from a German theatre, and it needs but a blow to set the whole population in a blaze. At the theatres the Austrian officers in the boxes were pelted by the people in the pit.

A private letter from Milan, published in an Italian journal, says that one of the sons of the Viceroy of Lombardy had been placed under arrest, by order of his father. The Viceroy, Archduke Rainer, is married to a sister of the King of Sardinia.

Austria has now 110,000 troops *d'élite* in Italy, and 700 pieces of cannon. The *Risorgimento*, a Turin journal, of the 2nd instant, brings accounts from Milan of the 27th ult. The events of Paris were not yet known in Lombardy, nevertheless considerable agitation continued to prevail throughout the country. At Milan, the prison of Santa Margherita was so overcrowded that the police was obliged to remove a number of prisoners to the House of Correction of Porta Nuova, and several omnibuses were employed for the purpose.

The appearance of an English frigate before Venice had produced a great sensation in that city. The son of the Duke of Parma and Prince Solagno being found too liberal, had been summoned to Vienna by the Austrian Government.

In Lombardy, even the mercenary soldiers in the pay of Austria appear indisposed to execute the orders of their Emperor with blind submission. At Magenta there was a collision on the 25th ult., between the Croats and the Hungarians. The latter, generally speaking, display a favourable disposition towards the Italians. Oppressed at home, they regret to be compelled to tyrannize over foreign nations.

There is also a great difference, as far as the Hungarians are concerned, in the conduct of the Lombards towards the Imperial troops. These symptoms augur well; and if Piedmont play its part skilfully, it may be said that all the chances are in favour of the Liberator of Italy.

Advices from Palermo, of the 19th ult., state that Lord Minto had addressed an ultimatum to the Neapolitan Government, declaring that to give a satisfactory termination to the affairs of Sicily—1st. That island must become a separate kingdom, independent from that of Naples. 2d. That it must have a Government and Parliament of its own. 3d. That the King of Naples may also be King of Sicily. 4th. That as to the common expenses of the two kingdoms, such as civil list, diplomatic body, &c., they should be settled by a mixed commission of Sicilians and Neapolitans. The Minister has answered evasively, giving to understand that the King would at least refuse the latter proposition; and, above all, he would not permit the army of Sicily to be composed of Sicilians. But, in a private audience, Lord Minto received from the King himself a favourable answer, and was referred to the Ministers.

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. state that the committee appointed by the Pope to prepare the constitution was actively engaged in that task. There are to be two chambers—the one composed of Cardinals and clergymen, and the other of representatives of the people.

SWITZERLAND.

A revolution on a minor scale has occurred in this country. The Canton of Neuchâtel, which owned, in some respects, the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, has declared itself independent, and proclaimed itself in every respect an integral portion of the Swiss Republic.

PRUSSIA.

In a cabinet council held at Berlin on the 28th ult., it was decided that the 4th, 7th, and 8th divisions of the Prussian army should immediately march to the frontiers, and orders to that effect were issued. On second thought, however, these orders were recalled, and commands issued instead to the different commanders to be ready to march at two days' notice. Austria and Prussia, one generally credited is, that in case of a serious outbreak in Lombardy, Prussia is to occupy the kingdom of Bohemia, so as to enable Austria to draw off her troops to the south. This rumour may, however, arise from the fact that the sixth division of the Prussian army has been ordered to the Bohemian frontier. As might have been expected, the greatest excitement prevails in the Grand Duchy of Posen. The Poles look anxiously forward to the course of events, and their hearts throb with new hopes, though they dare not give loud utterance to them.

By advices from Berlin of the 3rd inst. we learn that the King had summoned his council in order to discuss the question of constitutional concessions to his subjects.

GERMAN STATES.

The Revolution in France has already stirred the stagnant pool of German politics. At Frankfurt, a numerous meeting of the Burgers took place on the evening of the 3rd, when the following heads of a petition to the Senate were agreed on, as being "the guarantees which are still wanting to that territory."

1. The abolition of all the exceptionable laws passed since 1819.
2. Entire liberty of the press.
3. Trial by jury.
4. General arming of the people.
5. A German Parliament.
6. Equality of political rights, for all citizens, without distinction of creed.
7. Right of holding free assemblies.
8. Political amnesty, and complete institutions for the security of civil rights.

The Grand Duke of Baden has already effectually given a definite assurance to his assembled states of the arming of a popular force, the liberty of the press, and the trial by jury, and has thereby effectually restored that "harmonious co-operation" of his government and his people, which the Supreme Diet deems so indispensably necessary.

The same is hourly expected in the Grand Duchy of Hesse and the kingdom of Wurtemberg by the popular representatives at this moment assembled in both States.

Each state in Germany, it is said, will have its "movement," and obtain concessions, and the great point of attraction will be the Diet at Frankfurt. The Diet has already given up the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, leaving it in the option of each respective state to exercise its own judgment in the matter. This decision of the Diet, which was made known on the 3rd, caused great joy. The decree, however, adds that it is granted under the guarantees which protect as much as possible the other federal states and the whole confederation against an abuse of the freedom of the press.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th of January have been received. The great interview of the Kafir chiefs with the Governor, Sir H. Smith, took place as announced on the 7th of January. All the chiefs of British Kaffirland were present. His Excellency addressed the assembly in a most curious and interesting speech (adapted to the understanding of his auditors), wherein he exhorted them to live for the future in submission to Queen Victoria. Sir H. Smith afterwards exacted an oath from all the chiefs to obey the laws and commands of the "Inkosi Inkulu" (the representative of the great Queen), to compel their people to do the same, to abolish witchcraft, to abhor and punish murder, to make their people honest and peaceable, to hold their lands from the Queen of England and not as a matter of right, to abolish the sale and purchase of wives, to acknowledge the Queen of England and her representatives as supreme; and, lastly, to bring to King William's Town, on the anniversary of this solemn occasion, one fat ox, in testimony and acknowledgment of the land held from her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A most interesting conversation ensued between the Governor and the chiefs, who behaved with great humility, and seemed to be sincerely contrite for their past offences.

Thus ended one of the most exciting scenes that can possibly be imagined, as well as the most eventful and important to the future destiny of this country. As far as could be judged from appearances, the Kaffirs seemed to act with perfect sincerity; and the general impression upon all present was, that if the measures now in course of adoption be carried out with energy and promptness, future peace will be maintained in this country.

UNITED STATES.

By recent advices from New York we learn that in Congress, on the 15th ult., Mr. Cass repudiated any desire on the part of the Government to absorb Mexico; such a course might be forced on them, but it was not intended.

Information having been requested touching Mexican affairs, the President had returned the following reply, dated Feb. 10:—"No communication has been received from Mexico containing propositions from the Mexican authorities or Commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the 'counter project' presented by the Mexican Commissioners to the Commissioners of the United States, on the 6th of September last."

A question of great interest has arisen in Congress, which will be likely to create much discussion. The question is, whether Congress will recognize slaves as property, and pay for it when it shall be lost or destroyed while in the service of the United States. Property in slaves, for certain purposes, is frequently recognized by law, and it has been very recently proposed in the House to impose a direct tax upon slaves, as personal property. But, singular as it may seem, Congress, though frequently asked to pay for slaves lost in the military service, has never complied with the request, except in one single instance. In the year 1823 this question was discussed in the House very fully, and with great warmth.

A bill passed the House of Representatives on the 17th, authorising a loan of 16,000,000 dollars at 6 per cent. at 20 years, with a restriction that the stock shall not be negotiated under par. A variety of reports were current in New York as to who would take the loan of 16,000,000. The house of Messrs. Rothschild was mentioned, but the rumour is contradicted by the American papers. It is stated that the Emperor of Russia was prepared to advance bullion to the amount required, but this was scarcely believed. The general impression was that the loan could not be negotiated at par a 6 per cent. stock.

The *New York Herald*, of February 20, states that agents of Louis Philippe were in New York, investing property for him, in case his family should after his death be driven from the throne of France, and it was estimated that his ex-Majesty has 1,000,000 dollars invested in houses and American stocks, in anticipation of some outbreak in France.

The all-absorbing topic at New York was the election of President, in the room of Mr. Polk. The election was to commence on the 22nd.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Clyde*, W. Symonds commander, arrived at Southampton on Sunday night.

She brings on freight 530,000 dollars on merchants' account; platina, value £500; 149 casks of coffee, 3 bales of tobacco, 157 bales of sarsaparilla, 45 serons of indigo; precious stones, value £1600; 297 packages of sundries, and 50 passengers.

From the advices brought by her we learn that the West India Islands were generally healthy, and the weather seasonable.

The trade of the British West Indian Colonies is represented to be in a sad state of depression, and shippers are recommended to use the utmost caution in sending supplies of goods.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

From the Spanish Main we have advices also by this arrival. A revolution had taken place on the 24th of January at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, where the Congress was in session. A violent debate occurred, and a tumult arose in the Chamber of Deputies, in which five members were killed. Some fighting afterwards took place in the city, which ended about nine in the evening; but fresh outbreaks were expected.

MEXICO.

By the last advices we learn that the United States troops were by degrees occupying the mineral and other important points around that city, and that the revenues were being rapidly collected for the benefit of the army.

We have no further intelligence relative to the peace negotiations. The United States troops had taken possession of Orizaba.

San Louis Potosi, and other interior states, had issued a *pronunciamento*, repudiating the Government assembled at Queretaro, and proposing to carry on the war with vigour.

So far as the precious metals are concerned, Mexico appears to be benefited rather than impoverished from occupation by the American forces; large quantities of specie are constantly being despatched for payment of the United States' troops, which specie is of course spent, circulated, and left in the country.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SNAKE."—A Court-Martial was held on Monday on board her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to try the officers and crew of the late sloop *Snake*. The Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Prescott, Captains William Fanshawe Martin, Richard Augustus Gates, Charles Eden, the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., Horatio Thomas Austen. The Court, pursuant to an order from the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 2nd day of March, 1848, and directed to the President, proceeded to try Commander Thomas Bourmaster Brown, late in command of her Majesty's sloop *Snake*, and the officers and ship's company of the said sloop, on the following charge, viz.—"For that the said Thomas Bourmaster Brown, Esq., when Commander of her Majesty's late sloop *Snake*, and the officers and ship's company of the said sloop, did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1847, for want of care, cause the loss of the said sloop on a reef on the east coast of Africa, five miles and a half from Mozambique."—After hearing all the evidence *pro* and *con*, which was of a very desultory character, and not at all conclusive as to the actual cause of the wreck, which occupied the greater part of two days, the Court agreed—"That the charge of not using sufficient care, by which the loss of the said sloop was caused, has been proved against the said Commander Thomas Bourmaster Brown, and Mr. Peter Chown, and do adjudge the said Commander T. B. Brown to lose one year's rank as a Commander in the Royal Navy, and the said Mr. Peter Chown to lose one year's rank as a Master in the Royal Navy; and the remainder of the officers and ship's company of the said sloop *Snake* to be fully acquitted."

ABERDEEN.—ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR FOR MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—More than the ordinary excitement exhibited on such occasions has been manifested among the students for some days, regarding the appointment of a Rector to their University for the current year. At twelve o'clock on Wednesday (last week) the election took place in the College, and the result given by the Procurators in the Senatus was that Lord Robertson had a majority of votes in each of the four nations. The other candidate brought forward was B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P. The students who were favourable to Lord Robertson were so elated with their success, that they formed themselves into a procession, and marched through the principal streets of the city, headed by the military band of the regiment at present lying in the barracks. It is understood that Lord Robertson will give his inaugural address to the students before the expiry of the present session.



ALEXANDRE DUMAS BORNE IN TRIUMPH BY THE PEOPLE.

THE five accompanying Engravings may be received as faithful episodal Illustrations of the recent Revolution, having been sketched for this Journal by Artists residing in Paris, and who were eye-witnesses of the scenes they have here depicted.

First, is one of the most characteristic incidents of Thursday, the 24th ult., when M. Alexandre Dumas, being recognised in the streets, was caught up by the enthusiastic crowd, and carried in triumph—that is, in the unstable position shown in our Engraving have the security of triumph. The scene is all French; even the boy has caught the political furor, and is shouting with all his might and main; and the fervour of the gentleman who has clambered up the barricade is we assure the reader, no artistical fiction.

THE CHŒUR DES GIRONDINS.—THE ORPHEONISTES IN PARIS.

THE Singing-schools in Paris have contributed in a great degree to promote the patriotic feeling of the population, since the late Revolution. Not only have they taken a prominent part in all public processions and ceremonials; but every evening they promenade the streets and public places, singing their national airs amidst the enthusi-

astic greetings of the populace. Our illustration represents a body of Orphéonistes in the Galère d'Orléans of the late Palais Royal, singing the chorus of the "Girondins," composed by Varney, for the Théâtre Historique, in Dumas's revolutionary drama "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge," a piece which has had no small share in influencing the late Revolution. The Orphéonistes have rich sonorous organs; and they sing in parts, first and second tenors, first and second basses. Their voices blend beautifully, and they sing with an intensity of feeling that gives to their national effusions an indescribable charm and solemnity.

THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE.—THE BARRICADES.

THE three Illustrations, from the pencil of Valentin will convey an accurate idea of the Barricades and their builders.

A contemporary thus graphically describes the latter:—

The men looked pale—but resolute and fearless. Some uttered not a word, but silently and rapidly worked at getting up paving-stones. Some mounted on the lamp-posts, waving their hats and exciting the mob. Some laughed, and seemed to act under the effect of an excitement more or less pleasurable. Amongst them I noticed the most opposite extremes, in point of aspect: amongst fresh handsome faces appeared visages the most scowl-

ing and sinister I ever beheld. Some were well armed, and had abundance of ammunition. One man told me he had passed the whole of the previous night making cartridges—relying on the pillage of a gun-shop to supply him a gun. The majority were, however, scantily supplied—on the average, I think, they had not enough for a dozen rounds. Several were mere boys of 15 or 16; these were amongst the most active and eager, if not the most resolute. I had but a few minutes for observation, for a troop of horsemen galloped down the street, sweeping everything before them. In the Rue Grunet and St. Martin murderous conflicts took place across the barricades. The soldiers were marched up to them to destroy them, and received the fire of the mob at the very mouth of the guns—returning it in the same way.

The Boulevard Montmartre was the scene of many a hot conflict. In the foreground of our picture is shown a portion of a barricade. A contemporary, writing from Paris, says:—

Before all traces of the barricades—those popular checks on miscalculating Governments—disappear, I will endeavour to give an idea of one by an illustration that will be fully comprehended by a Londoner. Suppose the Commissioners of Pavements, in one of their perpetual diggings up, piled the stones of Fleet-street across the way instead of along it, inserting a shop front or two on the top, with a few lengths of iron-railing and half-a-dozen trees from the Temple-gardens as a finish, that would be a barricade like scores which have been raised in Paris in the last movement. They are rude enough to the eye but most formidable in their effect; troops can do little against them; cavalry are quite useless: as they are placed at all the intersections of the streets



SINGING THE "CHŒUR DES GIRONDINS," IN THE GALÈRE D'ORLÉANS, AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.—DRAWN BY VALENTIN.



SKETCHES FROM THE BARRICADES.—BY VALENTIN.

whichever way a battalion turned, it would find itself in a *cul de sac*. And they are formed with a rapidity truly marvellous. I have examined a hundred of them with much more interest than I should feel in the pyramids. The Boulevards have certainly presented a terrible proof of that recklessness of destruction common to all kinds of battle. The trees which were the orna-

ment of these splendid streets, under which the Parisian was wont in the summer to sip his coffee while selecting his theatre for the evening, are all cut down. They were all severed about three feet from the ground, and formed a line of posts neither useful nor ornamental. The unsightly stumps have been rooted up, the trees themselves dragged down from the barricades, the branches cut

and bound into faggots, and the trunks sawn into lengths convenient for burning. They were mostly elms, some of them of goodly girth.

The very spirited portraiture, by Gavarni, upon the front page of the present Number, are faithful types of the Defenders of a Barricade.



BARRICADE ON THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE.—DRAWN BY VALENTIN.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 16, when will be performed (for the second time in this country) Verdi's celebrated new opera, *ATTILA*. Odabella, Mdlle. Sofia Cruvelli; Foresto, Sig. Gardoni; Ezio, Sig. Cuzzani; Uldino, Sig. Guidi; and Attila, Sig. Beletti. After which, a Divertissement, in which Mdlle. C. Rosati, and Mdlle. M. Tagliani will appear. To be followed by the Second Act of *IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*. To conclude with the highly-successful, new, and original Grand Ballet, in Four Tableaux, by M. Paul Tagliani, entitled *FLORITA ET LA REINE DES ELFRIDES*. The Music composed by Signor Pugnani; the Scenery (entirely new) by Mr. C. Marshall. Principal parts by Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, Mdlle. Ansdoun, Julien, Lamoureux, Trevenot, Jenny, and Mdlle. Marie Tagliani. MM. D'On, Goussier, Di Matia, and Vassura. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 12.—First Sunday in Lent. The Moon enters her first quarter at 4h. 41m. A.M.
MONDAY, 13.—The Sun rises at 6h. 20m., and sets at 5h. 59m. Jupiter and the Moon are near together.
TUESDAY, 14.—The length of the day is 11h. 44m., being 3h. 59m. longer than it was on the shortest day.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Ember week. Venus rises at 5h. 19m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 16.—Jupiter south at 7h. 9m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 17.—St. Patrick. Mars south at 4h. 59m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 18.—Edward, King of West Saxony.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 55	7 20	7 55	8 30	9 15	9 50	10 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Query."—Search for the will at Doctors' Commons.
"Kolosos." a Subscriber.—We cannot undertake the recommendation.
"Nigel."—To obtain a certificate to practise as a conveyancer, the party, though not called to the Bar, must usually have kept in an Inn of Court the number of Terms required for his call. This rule is, however, sometimes departed from.
"Derkeley-square."—A newspaper unstamped is liable to postage as a letter.
"Ada."—Louis XVI. had two brothers—Louis XVIII. and Charles X.
"R. J. H."—The Duke of Berri was the second son of Charles X. He married Caroline, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies.
"S. M."—Louis Philippe is a distant cousin of Charles X., the one being descended from the elder son of Louis XIII., who was Louis XIV., and the other from the younger son, who was created Duke of Orleans.
"Helen."—The Gregorian Chant is by Gregory the Great, by whom Chanting in Churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic Service, in 602.
"F. B. A." Clapton.—We do not remember to have received the M.S.
"L'Orient."—Donnington, is recommended to consult Gilbert's "Etymological Dictionary," for the 11 definitions in question. We cannot spare room for such matters. Her Majesty's names are Alexandrina-Victoria.
"D. W. H."—A work descriptive of the various Regiments of the English Army is in course of publication. It may be seen at Parker and Co's, Charing Cross.
"A Norfolk Curate."—A Volume, detailing the Charities in the gift of the Public Companies of London, has been published by Mr. C. Knight.
"Neptune."—The list of Lighthouses may be obtained at the Trinity House.
"Milo." Windsor.—We have no faith in "The Austrian Distribution."
"Reverend" may, in our opinion, succeed. He should apply to some Lithographer.
"W. R. S."—Should see the list of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Tail's "Mercantile Correspondence" will be found useful on shipping matters.
"A Subscriber" is thanked for the Sketch of Landwade Church; but we have not room to engrave it.
"A. H. G." Liverpool.—Declined.
"Alpha Beta."—Aird's "Self-instructing French Grammar."
"Endymion" may obtain the Engraving of the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" from Messrs. Smith, Printers, Lisle-street. The other print in question is, doubtless, from an illustrated edition of Scott's Novels.
"D. C." Durham.—We cannot spare room to repeat the question.
"Felix" Walmer.—There is no law to aid your humanity.
"E. H." Leicester, should order the late edition of our Journal.
"S. M." Swansea.—The Prize Essay may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"J. B." Bury.—No farther index can be given for Vol. XI.
"Archimedes." Liverpool, must excuse us. We have not room for such matters as he propounds.
"T. S." Exeter.—Write to Messrs. Smith, Printers, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.
"W. T." Burslem, had better consult a Solicitor.
"A Subscriber." Jermyn-street.—The Illustration is in the Engraver's hands.
"Goliath." Cupar.—The liability depends upon circumstances not given.
"F. B." Kent, is thanked for explaining that the Mire, encircled with a Ducal Coronet, though in the Seal of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, is incorrect. See Edmondson, who refers to this encircling as "a practice which has erroneously crept in within a few years now last past."
"An Admirer."—We believe, until the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814.
"A Young Lady."—The Duchess of Orleans is daughter of the late Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She is, we believe, a Lutheran. The Princess Clementine was married 20th April, 1843, to the Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
"A. L."—The pay of a full Colonel in the Line is £1 Gs. 3d.; that of a Lieutenant-Colonel, 18s. 1d. per diem.
"A Constant Reader."—The date of Sir H. V. Webster's death was 20th April, 1847.
"A Correspondent" is thanked for the pencil sketch of the Commodore, but we have not room to engrave it.
"Henri." Birkenhead, would not be liable to be drawn for the Militia if entered in the Volunteer Corps. We cannot inform him as to admission to the latter. A letter to the Secretary of the Amateur Musical Society may obtain a reply to the third question.
"Organistes."—Ewer and Co., Newgate-street, are the publishers of Mendelssohn's works. The Secretary of the Handel Society may be addressed at Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street. The cheapest editions of Handel are those now in progress by Alfred Novello; but those of the Handel Society are the most valuable.
"Albion."—This contralto is in her 24th year, and is unmarried.
"W. W."—Grist made her first appearance in London in 1835, in the character of Ninetta, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra."
"T. W."—No better work for the Violin can be studied than that by Spohr.
MENDLSOHN'S MONUMENT.—Subscriptions may be addressed to the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS, AND OTHER PURCHASERS OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER.—We are sorry to find that some dishonest persons, in selling the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, withheld one of the Sheets or Numbers, notwithstanding every precaution was taken to guard the public against such an imposition. Some vendors, not content with this deception, actually charged 1s. 6d. for a single number, instead of 1s. for a double one! The Newsman are, generally speaking, very correct in their dealings; and we regret having to notice these practices of the dishonest exceptions.

* * * The two-fold exertion attendant upon the production of the Double Number, some of the Illustrations to which were transmitted from Paris, drawn and engraved in an unprecedentedly short space of time, coupled with the extraordinary demand for the paper, we are concerned to hear, led to some of our Subscribers not receiving their copies at the usual time—an inconvenience which all the foresight employed on our part could not, unfortunately, guard against.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Next week we shall give a large Engraving of the impressive spectacle of the Internment, at Paris, of the persons who fell in the late Revolution. We shall likewise continue our Illustrations of this great event, with several other Engravings.

ERRATA.—In the Chronology of the Reign of Louis Philippe, last week, the date of the Abdication should be Feb. 24, not Feb. 23, as there given. In the Engraving on the front page, (in part of the impression,) for "Count of Eu" read "Duke of Chartres."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Marie von Arnheim.—Patterson's Zoology. Vol. 2.—Parlour Library. Vol. 13.—Cicero de Senectute.—Idler upon Town.—Poems of Allan Park Paton.—Dr. Conquest's Letters to a Mother.—Starling's Noble Deeds of Women.
Music.—Three Songs by D. N. Fisher.—"Thy Cold Looks cannot break the Spell;" "The Convict's Tear;" "The Old Tree."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848.

THERE is scarcely a country in Europe in which the exciting influence of the recent extraordinary events in France has not begun to produce its effects. This is not only natural, but it would be unaccountably strange if it were otherwise, so closely united in the bonds of civilisation are the respective members of the great European family, however varied may be the aspect which each individually presents. Availing themselves of the general tone and temper of men's minds, created by the *bouleversement* in Paris, they have each, according to the wants or wishes of their respec-

tive communities, demanded a greater instalment of political freedom, and have in general obtained what they sought from their rulers.

The most remarkable feature in all this is the great moderation evinced by both governors and the governed. A calm, dignified reliance upon their own strength, and unflinching confidence in the common-sense and justice of their rulers, have characterised the movement of the people, while "the Powers that be" have not falsified the expectations that had been entertained of them; and, from all that has occurred, satisfactory results for public order and true rational freedom may be anticipated. These remarks apply more especially to the German States and Central Europe, and furnish matter of gratulation to every lover of the common weal not only of Great Britain, but of every nation in Europe. The contrast which such a state of things presents to what the experience of former Revolutionary epochs might have led us to expect, is the most complete imaginable, and is the clearest indication of the vast progress mankind has made within the last half-century in the science and practice of genuine civilisation, which consists in the most keen and delicate appreciation of what is due to the dignity of man in every one relation of society, and the harmonious working of society thoroughly imbued with that feeling.

Perfectly free, and comparatively contented and happy as we are at home here in this country, the week has not passed by without letting us perceive that even here a slight whiff of the violent storm that has just burst with such rapidity over France has for an instant attracted attention; but, if evidence were needed to show how stable and irremovable is the "existing order of things" amongst us, we might point to the sorry attempts at disturbance with which the veriest rabble of our densely-peopled communities have ushered in the week; but which they have failed to carry beyond disorderly assemblages of thieves, pickpockets, costermongers, and that nameless crew of wretches whose only holiday is a day of execution, whose only occupation is to prey upon society. "The People," both in the metropolis and in the other localities which have been the scenes of riot, have stood aloof, in attitude of disgust and contempt at the hideous aspect of the *canaille*, who, after a brief display of their unsightliness, have skulked back to their dark dens of iniquity.

If it were not that a few of those misguided men who call themselves Chartists were amongst the herd, its appearance in the thoroughfares of the metropolis (notice of which appears in another column) would not have called for observation; but even the Chartists at last seemed thoroughly ashamed of the associates they had picked up in their ardour to display their sympathy with the new French Republic, and having made some rapid speeches in a few localities, withdrew from the scene, and the police soon dispersed the *chevaliers d'industrie*.

In Glasgow we regret to find that some unemployed operatives, having their numbers increased by the accession of similar bad characters as those who thronged the streets of London, assembled on Monday and Tuesday, and made such demonstrations of violence as called for the interference of the authorities, when, unfortunately, two individuals were shot dead, and some five or six wounded; some property also was destroyed; but, according to the latest accounts, tranquillity was completely restored.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather, during the first four days of this week, was squally, and rain was frequently falling; and during the last three days it has been chiefly fine. The temperature during the week has been somewhat below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—On Thursday, March 2, the sky was chiefly overcast, and rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was N.W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 41°. Friday, the sky was mostly about one half covered by cloud; at half-past twelve a shower of rain and hail fell, during which the temperature declined from 41° to 39°; the direction of the wind was N. the temperature for the day was 41°. Saturday, the sky was variable in appearance, being at times nearly free from cloud, and at other times mostly clouded; the direction of the wind was N.W., and then N.E.; the temperature of the air for the day was 37½°. Sunday, rain was falling throughout the day; the directions of the wind were S. and W.N.W.; the average temperature for the day was 40½°. Monday, the sky was principally overcast till 9h. p.m., and chiefly clear afterwards; the directions of the wind were N.W., S.W., and E.; the average temperature for the day was 41½°. Tuesday the sky was clouded for the most part till 9h. p.m., and cloudless afterwards; the direction of the wind was E.; the average temperature for the day was 40°. Wednesday was a fine day, but the sky was principally cloudy; a thin rain was falling in the evening; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 35½°, and that for the week ending this day was 39½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—
Thursday, March 2, the highest during the day was 44 deg., and the lowest was 38 deg.
Friday, March 3, 47 27
Saturday, March 4, 47 27
Sunday, March 5, 42 39½
Monday, March 6, 45 38
Tuesday, March 7, 50 30
Wednesday, March 8, 46½ 26½
Blackheath, Thursday, March 9, 1848. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Count de Syracuse, had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness was attended by his Excellency General Prince Castelfidardo, the Neapolitan Minister, and the Chevalier de Collona. His Royal Highness was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies. The Queen was attended by Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle, Groom in Waiting. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred took an airing in the Royal Gardens. In the course of the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting, went by special train to Claremont, to visit upon arrival in this country, the Count and Countess de Neully, which title the ex-King and Queen of the French have assumed. His Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday, the Queen walked during the morning in the Royal gardens at Buckingham Palace. The Count and Countess de Neully visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Clarence Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing in the Royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday, the Queen walked both morning and afternoon in the gardens of the Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting, Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal took their accustomed airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Equeries in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Philips and Colonel Bouvier, were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, and visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, attended by Madame la Baronne de Waegenheim and Baron Fritsch, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before six o'clock on Saturday morning for the London-bridge station, en route to the Continent.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The unfortunate Duchess and her two children arrived on the 2nd instant at Ems, in Prussia. The party, accompanied by a French nobleman, escaped from Paris in a one-horse vehicle, with which they reached Aix-la-Chapelle. There they took the railway to Cologne. After passing the night at Deutz, opposite the latter city they took the steamer next day to Coblenz, and thence proceeded to Ems, where at the last accounts they remained. Shortly after their arrival they were visited by Madame Shile, the wife of the commanding general of the district.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

VACANT STALL IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The stall in the Cathedral of Durham, which has become vacant by the elevation of the Bishop of Chester to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, has hitherto had an income attached to it of £2284; but, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, it will hereafter be limited to £1000, the surplus going to the augmentation of small livings, and the office (which is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham) must be filled by a professor in Durham University. It is probable that the Rev. Temple Chevalier will receive the appointment.

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, HOXTON.—The Lord Bishop of London consecrated another new Church in the parish of Hoxton on Saturday afternoon, being assisted in the ceremony by the Archdeacon of London, the Rev. A. P. Kelly, the Rev. John Saunders, the Rev. J. Hill, the Rev. C. W. Lane, and a large number of parochial clergymen, all of whom were in full canonicals. The new Church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat and convenient structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, containing upwards of two thousand sittings, all being unappropriated and entirely free. The new Church has an ecclesiastical district assigned to it, forming part of the parish of St. John's, Hoxton. The new Church was opened for the performance of Divine service on Sunday morning.

THE WAKEFIELD LECTURESHIP.—The Campden Lectureship of Wakefield, which was founded at the parish Church of All Saints, in 1652, by the worshipful company of mercers, London, conformably to the will of Lady Elizabeth Viscountess Campden, was transferred in 1844 to St. John's church, in that town. It has now, however, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bishop of Ripon, and with the full concurrence of the Mercers' company, been restored to the parish church, by the Rev. Dr. Senior, Head Master of Batley Free Grammar School, and Campden Lecturer of Wakefield.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE agitation against the Income Tax continues. On Monday one of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in the City of London took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of affording the electors an opportunity of expressing their strong disapprobation of the re-imposition of the Income Tax, and of representing the necessity of immediately devoting the earnest attention of Parliament to a thorough revision and reform of the whole principles and details of the taxation and expenditure of the country. P. A. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair, and was supported by J. Pattison, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; the High Bailiff of Southwark (Mr. Pritchard), Sidney Smith, Esq., J. Ingram Travers, Esq., D. W. Wire, Esq., &c. Baron Rothschild, M.P., was prevented from attending. Mr. Pattison, M.P., proposed the following resolution:—"That the circumstances of the times demand from Parliament the most rigid investigation of the national expenses, and the most strict and rigid economy; and that this meeting sees no security for any relief from the heavy burdens that oppress the nation, except in a large deduction from the estimates." He (Mr. Pattison) assured the meeting he was heart and hand in their cause. Although he did not like the tax, he should vote for its continuance for one year, because, if the Government owed money, it must be paid, and he was afraid that if the tax were withdrawn at the present time, one more objectionable would be imposed. He should support Mr. Hume's motion for one year, in order to give the Government time to turn itself round. Still he feared that Mr. Hume's motion would be lost, for there was a majority against him.—Dr. Bowring, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Anderson, M.P., moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the country will not any longer submit to the inquisitorial, unequal, and oppressive provisions of the present Income Tax, but that it is quite prepared to support such an adjustment of the public burdens, on the plan of an extension of the principle of direct taxation, as shall assess upon each subject of the state such a contribution to its income as shall be fairly proportioned to his means." The resolution was seconded and carried, and several gentlemen having spoken against the imposition of the tax, a petition to Parliament, founded on the above resolutions, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

At the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday last, Mr. Standford moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, praying the unqualified abolition of the Income Tax, and a revision of the whole taxation of the country, so that, without embarrassing her Majesty's Government, or compromising either national credit or honour, the taxes may be equally proportioned according to the means of the parties taxed. After a slight discussion, the petition was adopted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting, and 26th election, of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of transacting the usual business, and electing eight pensioners on the general funds, and the candidate ninth on the poll to the Whittingham pension; Richard Taylor, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Hodson, the secretary, read the Report, which stated that, notwithstanding the late depression in the printing business, the annual subscriptions were but a few pounds short of the previous year. After the last election the number of pensioners was raised to 55, of whom 12 died during the year, the benefit received by them varying from six months to nineteen years, and that the subscriptions had not only been equal to the pensions, but left a surplus of £20. As regarded the anniversary dinner, the report stated that Luke Hansard, Esq., had presided; and, on this occasion, it was announced that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had consented to become the patron of the society, and had accompanied this consent with a donation of £25. The chairman had also given an additional contribution of £50, making the entire amount of this subscription £180. The report next alluded, in highly flattering terms, to the exertions of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in behalf of this society, who handed in at the dinner £36 from a few noble authoresses of his acquaintance, the total receipts of the anniversary being £330 4s. The funded property of the society had also been increased £250, making the total amount of funded property £5014 4s. 6d. The financial sheet showed the total receipts, with the balance of last year, to be £1378 1s. 9d.; and the expenditure, £1260 9s.; leaving a balance of £117 12s. 9d. The Report was received and ordered to be printed. Some routine business having been transacted, the chairman announced the result of the poll for pensioners, which was as follows:—Samuel Hedgecland, 5017; John Case, 3571; John Roue, 3329; Thomas Reeves, 3095; Clarissa Friend, 3085; Walter Hillyard, 2579; Jemima M. A. Bullock, 2245; Elizabeth Campbell, 1982; and Elizabeth Arnold, 1682, the Whittingham pension. It was also announced that Mr. Brettell, late of Rupert-street, had left a legacy of £100; and Mr. Wilson, £10, to the funds of the society; and that the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society, had consented to take the chair at the next anniversary meeting. The meeting was then dissolved.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday evening the seventy-fifth anniversary meeting of the members and supporters of the above Society was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; Walter C. Dendy, Esq., President, in the chair. The usual annual oration was delivered by F. Herd, Esq., which embraced the recent discoveries made both in medicine and surgery, the present position of the profession, medical reform in general, and the sanitary measures necessary to prevent the fatal effects of epidemics in the metropolis and large manufacturing towns. The learned orator was greeted, when he concluded, with great applause. The President then, in an eloquent address, presented the "Fothergillian Medal" to Dr. Lever, of Guy's Hospital, for his prize essay "On Blood Tumours obstructing Parturition." A silver medal was also presented to Mr. J. F. Clarke, surgeon, the secretary to the society, on his retirement from office, as a proof of esteem by the members for his valuable services. The President and other officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the meeting separated.

IRELAND.

THE Kerry Post of the 1st instant says:—The landlords of Trughenackmy have applied for loans under the Landed Property Improvement Act to the amount of £102,000, up to the 13th of December last, of which sum the expenditure of £24,050 has been already sanctioned by the Board of Works. But until yesterday we had not heard of a single penny having been made available for the employment of the people within the district. One of the first applicants for aid in this barony was George Day Stokes, Esq., J.P., of Tralee, who asked for £500 for a small property near Tralee, and £1700 for a highly improvable estate near Castleisland. He has not as yet heard a word about the larger application, but the £500 has been sanctioned, and an instalment of the money sent down to him, with which he commenced operations on Monday last. Mr. Stokes is the first proprietor in Trughenackmy who has brought this measure of relief for the labouring classes practically into operation in this barony.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A new spirit seems to have been infused into the Repeal movement. Conciliation Hall has been again crowded to excess, and the excitement and enthusiasm of 1843-44 seems to live again. That the French Revolution is beginning to operate on the popular mind in Ireland, is undoubtedly manifested by the meeting of Monday last, and the general improvement in the prospects of the Repeal Association. Several members of Parliament and a large proportion of the Corporation attended, and the ladies' galleries were densely occupied. On the motion of Mr. M. O'Connell, M.P., the chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. M. O'Connell commenced the business of the day by submitting to the association a letter from the Very Rev. E. Aylward, of Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, enclosing £28, the subscriptions of an equal number of Roman Catholic clergymen. The proceedings were pretty much of the usual kind, the Landlord and Tenant Bill of the Government being the subject of discussion. It was generally condemned. The rent for the week was announced to be £77 13s. Previous to vacating the chair, Mr. J. O'Connell called on the people to refrain from exhibiting any revolutionary symbols, and to abstain from all infraction of the law.

THE ENGLISH WORKMEN EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.—On Monday the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. Owen) received instructions from the Secretary of State relative to the disposal of the people brought to Portsmouth by the Brighton and Continental Steam Packet Company from Havre on Saturday and Sunday, and such others as may follow. His Worship is directed to pass each person to his own home at the Government expense. A number left on Monday, and nearly all the residue on Tuesday, for their respective destinations, with food and money, by the Brighton and South Coast Railway, in accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Sutton, the superintendent of this station. The Brighton and Dieppe steamers left Portsmouth on Tuesday, on their return to Havre for fresh passengers.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships having met as usual at five o'clock, and sat for a short time, adjourned, after the despatch of some trifling routine business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at four o'clock.

The Penance Water Works Bill was read a second time and committed. Lord MILTON took the oaths and his seat for Wicklow.

WINDOW-BREAKING.—Mr. Alderman SIDNEY said he yesterday presented a petition complaining of the offence of window-breaking in the metropolis. He now wished to give notice that, on the 23d inst., he should move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject alluded to by the petitioners.

THE INCOME TAX.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's amendment was resumed, when Mr. WILSON, in a very long and able speech, defended the principles of Free Trade, as exemplified in our present commercial legislation, and contended that if the House should, as he thought they ought, persevere in that course, they were wrong in not accepting the original proposition of an increased Income Tax for five years, which the Government had originally proposed, and declared that he had been prepared to support that proposition, and that he would now support their modified plan of a three per cent. for three years, that that was the only means of enabling them to try the great experiment of Free Trade, and that this House and the country would, ere long regret having offered any opposition to the Budget.

Mr. J. B. SMITH, on the other hand, condemned the Government proposition, and declared his intention to vote for the amendment of imposing the tax for one year.

A lengthened discussion followed, in which the Government proposition was generally condemned.

Mr. DISRAELI assailed the Free Trade policy of Sir R. Peel, and attributed the present state of commercial affairs to it, while

Mr. GLADSTONE, with great ability, defended it; and the debate was then adjourned to Monday.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The confirmation of the Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., who had been appointed to the Primacy, and who had been elected without any dissent by the Very Reverend the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, took place yesterday (Friday), at Bow Church, in Cheapside. At half-past ten o'clock the church doors were opened, and a crowd of persons who had been collecting for some time, immediately poured into the church, which was in a very short time completely filled.

At eleven o'clock the Archbishop elect entered the church, and took his seat in the Corporation pew; the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Winchester, and Oxford, also entered at the same time, together with the Advocates and Proctors, the Vicar-General, and other persons officially connected with the ceremony. The service of the day was then performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton.

At the conclusion of the service the above-named Bishops, the Queen's Commissioners, quitted the pews they had at first occupied, and took their seats at the tables, the Archbishop of York presiding, and the ceremony of Confirmation was proceeded with. The Royal commission having been read, the opposers of the Confirmation were called, but none appeared, and the Archbishop elect assumed his appointed place at the foot of the table, and took the customary oath. The ceremony was precisely analogous to that employed at the recent Confirmation of the Bishop of Hereford; but there being no opposition, came more speedily to a termination. At its conclusion, the Archbishop and the Commissioners retired, and the congregation quitted the church.

LANCASTER ELECTION.—The following is the state of the poll:—Armstrong, 636; Stanley, 620. Majority, 16.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed John Divett, Esq., of Bovey Tracey, Chudleigh, to be his Grace's Secretary.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The stamp duty paid on the probate of the will of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was £1500, the personal estate of this venerable prelate having been valued for that purpose at £120,000, which is exclusive of freehold.

CONVERSION TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Thomas, an Anglican clergyman, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, was received into the Roman Catholic Church at St. Edmund's College, Herts, and confirmed by Dr. Wiseman on Sunday last.—*Post.*

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—According to advices from Glasgow, received yesterday (Friday) evening, the operatives of that city have determined upon a demand for higher wages. The strike was to commence that morning, by the men refusing their work.—Manchester continued tranquil up to a late hour yesterday (Friday). Disturbances were, however, calculated upon, and provided for by the police.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A letter from Toulon announces that a steamer, bringing both the Duke d'Anmale and the Prince de Joinville from Algeria, has cast anchor at the distance of a few leagues from Toulon, near to Cape Sapet. The Princes were waiting there for the orders of the Government, which, it was said, was about to place a steamer at their disposal to convey them to whatever destination they chose.

GERMAN STATES.

The Cologne Gazette of the 7th inst. announces that the King of Bavaria has recognized the French Republic, and has confirmed the envoy of the Republic at the Court of Bavaria.

At Munich the excitement created by the recent events in Paris continues very great. The Augsburg Gazette of the 4th states that, in order to satisfy the demands of the people, the King of Bavaria has dissolved the Chambers, and that the new elections are to take place immediately. The estates of the kingdom are convoked for the 31st of May. The King has abandoned his right to exclude public functionaries who may be elected.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* says:—"The Prince de Ligne, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, had his first interview with M. de Lamartine on the 6th. The Prince communicated to him a dispatch from his Government, which authorised him to announce to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, that the Government of his Majesty the King of the Belgians desired to maintain official relations with the French Government on an amicable footing."

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna to the 1st inst. mention that the news of the events at Paris has caused a consternation at Vienna difficult to be described, not only in high quarters, but in every class of the population. A grand Council of all the Ministers was immediately held. The rumour of the retirement of Prince Metternich was repeated, and generally believed to be correct.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. GEORGE LEONARD JENYNS, OF BOTTISHAM HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

This venerable divine, who at the period of his decease had completed his eighty-fourth year, was son of John Harvey Jenyns, Esq., and cousin of Soame Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, M.P. for Cambridgeshire—the well-known writer and wit of the last century—whose estates he eventually inherited.

The immediate ancestor of the family of Jenyns, of Bottisham, was Thomas Jenyns, Esq., of Hayes, half-brother of Sir John Jenyns, K.B., whose son, Richard Jenyns, of Sandridge, was father of two eminently distinguished sisters, Frances ("la belle Jenyns"), married to Richard Duke of Tyrconnel; and Sarah, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

The gentleman whose death we record married, in 1788, Mary, daughter of the late William Heberden, M.D., and has left three surviving sons, and as many daughters: viz. George, Charles, Leonard; Mary, Harriet (the wife of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge), and Elizabeth.

COLONEL DURMAS.

This officer who, up to a late period, held the Governorship of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, died on the 4th inst. at Lewisham. He had been connected with the British army for a period of fifty years. His rank of Colonel he obtained in 1838. The Colonel served at the blockade of Malta in 1799, and in Egypt in 1801, where he received a medal for his gallantry. He was also at the battle of Maida, in 1806. He has been on half-pay since 1832.

COLONEL CHENEY, C.B.

COLONEL CHENEY, a Waterloo officer, who was formerly connected with the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Scots Greys, has died recently. He entered the army as a Cornet, in 1794, and rose to a Colonelcy in 1838. The deceased served throughout the late war with the 2nd Dragoon Guards, in Flanders, Holland, and other parts of the Continent. On the memorable 17th June, 1815, the command of the regiment devolved on him, when he had no less than five horses shot under him: he was also, as stated, at Waterloo.

MR. VALE.

SAMUEL VALE was for many years a favourite comic actor at the Surrey Theatre. His powers of humour and burlesque, though somewhat vulgar, were not without force and merit. Mr. Vale, who earned a competency through his industry and prudence, had, for some time, retired from the stage. His death, which has recently occurred, will be much lamented in the dramatic profession.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT CALAIS.—On Saturday last, the *Honfleur* steam packet-boat had been lying off this harbour, waiting for the mail to be sent out to her for Dover. While she thus plied on and off the shore, she unfortunately grounded on the sands about one mile eastward of the pier. The wind was very high (south-west), and the sea equally so. All efforts to float her were unavailing; the wind pressed her heavily down, and the tide was falling. In this state, unhappily, five persons, Lieut. Coombe, R.N., Englishman, one German, and three Frenchmen, took a boat; it upset, and all were drowned. This morning, Lieut. Coombe was interred; the British consul and other English inhabitants attended his funeral. It is understood that he has left a widow and three young children. The *Honfleur* still lies on the sands.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The whole of Louis Philippe's family, it is at present understood, will assemble and remain at Claremont.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, and the Countess Dietrichstein, have postponed their departure for Vienna, *sine die*, in consequence of the unexpected Revolution in France.

Lord Brougham is detained at Cannes by indisposition.

Her Majesty has nominated the Earl of Dalhousie to be a Knight of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Moray.

The memorial of the electors of Manchester to Messrs. Milner Gibson, M.P., and John Bright, M.P., which has been adopted at a meeting at the Election Committee-rooms, protesting against the increasing expenditure of the country, and against the unfairness of the Income Tax in its present form, received, in one day, the signatures of 5030 electors (nearly half the constituency), including persons of all political opinions.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Saturday morning for St. Leonards, Hastings.

Colonel Herman is appointed Vice-Consul of Great Britain, at Bengazi, in Tripoli, in place of Mr. F. H. Gilbert, promoted to be her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has had communicated from Mr. Walsh, the Consul-general of the United States in Paris, a letter from Lieutenant Maury, the Director of the National Observatory of Washington, giving an account of a warm stream which arrives on the north-west coast of America, apparently from the coast of China. Its rate of speed appears to be about sixty miles per day.

The Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his fourth parliamentary dinner at his mansion in Eaton-square, on Saturday last.

The *Donegal*, Brown, from Hartlepool for Margate, was wrecked near Calais, on the morning of the 3rd instant; crew saved.

The "Sarsfield" Repeal Club of Limerick lately illuminated in honour of France, and has arranged an address to M. Ledru-Rollin.

The Charing-cross Hospital has been benefited by a legacy of £500, bequeathed by the late Miss Ann Colyer, of Farningham, Kent, who also left to the Westminster Hospital £2000, to the London Hospital £2000, and to the King's College Hospital £1000.

The tunnel of the Cork and Dublin Railway, only recently commenced in the vicinity of Cork, is progressing rapidly. The greatest depth of surface over any part of the tunnel will be about 280 feet.

On Saturday, Charles Dixer, Esq., forwarded the sum of £500 to the secretary of the University College Hospital, for the use of that institution. The same gentleman, about a week since, presented £500 to the Hospital for the Cure of Consumption, at Brompton.

The treasurer of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels has received a donation of £103 in aid of the funds, from an individual signing the initials of "S. S. S." The same person has also forwarded £100 for the Additional Curates Fund.

So numerous are the applications to the Provisional Government at Paris for places, that the large area before the Hotel de Ville is absolutely blocked up with petitioners. The *Charivari* of Saturday proposes that an order be issued commanding all *soliciteurs* to form in the Place de la Madeleine, and to march thence ten abreast to the offices of the Government.

The Princess Alexander of Wurtemberg was safely delivered of a son on the 27th ultimo, at her palace at Stuttgart. This Prince is, at present, heir apparent to the Wurtemberg throne.

A macaw, which has been in the possession of a gentleman of Liverpool upwards of sixteen years, has, within the last few days, laid an egg.

The Speaker's Levees are to take place on the 11th, 18th, and 25th March.

The *Elizabeth Mary*, of Leith, for Charente (with coals), got on the main at Kingsgate during thick weather on the night of the 3rd inst., and bilged; crew saved.

The Princess Lieven has arrived in town from Paris, and is staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

Sir De Lacy Evans supported Mr. Horsman's amendment against the Income Tax as at present assessed; having paired with Sir J. McTaggart, who was in favour of the Government measure.

A New York paper mentions that the man who cut the first tree in the wilds of Ohio is still alive. His name is Daniel Cushman. He resides on a small farm in Oneida county, New York State.

In their haste to find work for the Court, at the late Lancaster Assizes, the Grand Jury, after they had been sent to their business, returned into court with what the foreman described as a "true bill," but which turned out to be a list of themselves.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, went on Sunday afternoon to Claremont, to visit the Count and Countess de Neuilly, upon their arrival in this country.

The Drogheda Railway Company make no dividend for the last half-year, owing to the decline of their business.

The Cashel Railway Company have called in the tenth and eleventh instalment of 50s. per share.

Mr. Kandersley, Q.C., the Chancery Barrister, will be the new Master in Chancery, in place of Sir Giffin Wilson, resigned.

Three hundred and fifty-six labourers on the estate of the Knight of Glin, whom he had employed under the Drainage Act, have been idle this week, owing to some novel stringent regulations adopted by the Commissioners.

The charge for emigrant passage to America is raised at Limerick to 45 per head.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new castle, as a residence, half-way between Glenam and Cusendall, on the maternal estates of the Marchioness of Londonderry, took place, in presence of a large assemblage of the tenantry and of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood.

The number of prisoners in the county of Antrim gaol is thirty-four; there being but one for murder, and one for manslaughter: the other cases being chiefly larcenies and felonies of a minor description.

The announcement of the French Republic was greeted at Lausanne, in Switzerland, with a salute of 101 guns.

It is reported that Prince Metternich has resigned the presidency of the Austrian councils.

Lord John Russell has stated, in reply to an application from the rate-payers of the Dunmanway Union, that a parliamentary inquiry shall be instituted on the subject of poor-law town-land rating in Ireland, and to ascertain whether any change can be beneficially made in the unions or in the electoral divisions.

The Emperor of Russia is seriously indisposed.

In Sydney Gardens, Bath, the Gothic Hall was sold on Friday by auction, by Mr. Frederick Morris, to the proprietors, for the low sum of £63. The building originally cost £700.

Saturday's *Bath Herald* contains the following rather remarkable advertisement:—"Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, died in Bath about the year 1743. Any person who can give information as to the place of his burial, will receive a reward of ten shillings, on applying" &c.—[The address appears in our provincial contemporary's columns.]

Dr. Graham, of Cambridge, well known as an able scholar and eminent divine, will be selected to fill the vacancy on the episcopal bench, caused by the translation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, a series of resolutions for the admission of the Western Gas Company was proposed. Much confusion ensued, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

Letters of the 12th ultimo, from Melilla, in Morocco, describe a terrific earthquake, which took place there on the preceding night, spreading ruin amongst the fortifications, churches, larger edifices, &c. It was accompanied by a violent hurricane; it does not appear that any lives were lost.

Among the proclamations issued by the Provisional Government of France, is one abolishing the use of passports.

The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, M.A., until lately theological tutor at the College at Cheltenham, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of St. Werburgh's, Derby.

On Tuesday morning a fire, resulting in the total destruction of the Crown Tavern, and the partial demolition of several other buildings, occurred in High-street, Kensington; there was no loss of life.

The only ladies admitted by the ex-Queen of the French to an interview with her at Newhaven were Lady Jane Peel and Miss Augusta Otway, daughter of the late distinguished Admiral Sir Robert Otway. The bouquet the Queen held in her hand was presented to her by Miss Otway.

A very considerable number of Catholic priests have recently died in different parts of England from fever caught while in attendance on the sick poor. Among the latest victims to a sacred sense of duty are, the Rev. W. Fletcher, of Long Horsley, who had been assisting the clergy in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Very Rev. F. J. Perron, of Everingham-park, Yorkshire, both of whom died last week of fever.

In the vicinity of Loch-Carron, in the north of Scotland, the seat of destitution, marriages are as rare among the poor now as ever they were; and it seems a much easier matter to get a wife than a bowl of meal.

M. Duchatelet, who left Paris on Saturday, on passing through Meru, was stopped and his papers demanded. Fortunately his disguise was complete, and he was allowed to pass on, though not until he had been informed that, had he proved, as was suspected, to be the Duke de Nemours, he would in all probability have been shot.

RIOTOUS ASSEMBLAGES IN THE METROPOLIS.

During the greater part of the week riotous meetings of the lowest and most disorderly characters, in various localities of the metropolis, have kept the police on the alert. The exciting cause was, no doubt, the recent Revolution among our neighbours across the Channel; but the immediate commencement sprang from an abortive attempt, on Monday last, at a demonstration against the Income Tax, which a Mr. Charles Cochrane, who has for some time past made himself conspicuous in Westminster, in matters of parish meetings and the like, had proposed to organise. In the shape of an open-air "Monster Meeting" in Trafalgar-square; but having received an intimation from the authorities that it was illegal to hold such an assemblage within a mile of the Houses of Parliament, during the sitting of the Legislature, the would-be agitator—no admirer, we may presume, of the constancy of martyrs—prudently stayed at home, and let his followers assemble to do the patriotic without him, which they accordingly did after their own fashion, by declaring themselves a Chartist meeting; and forthwith most fluent specification ensued from various orators in admiration of "the French Revolution," the "Points of the Charter," &c.; at the close of which the mob (the greater part of them being pickpockets, thieves, &c.) assuming a very tumultuous aspect, the police endeavoured to clear the square, and a row immediately ensued, resulting in many broken heads. During the evening riotous bands of boys—the merest rabble—moved from one locality to another in the "West End," particularly about Pall-mall, the Park, and Regent-street; and before they were dispersed succeeded in breaking some lamps and doing other mischief of a similar kind in the street. There were also disturbances in Clerkenwell.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, also, large groups of disorderly young fellows crowded the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, and very much impeded the traffic of the streets; and, in collisions with the police, several were rather roughly treated; some were sent to Charing-cross Hospital, others to the police-stations, the latter furnishing rather busy occupation to the magistrates in Bow-street. On the latter day the crowds of miserable wretches who thronged the streets were completely dispersed towards night; and little or no damage was done with the exception of the breaking of some panes of glass in a few shops which happened not to have their shutters put up when the bands of *canaille*, thieves, pickpockets, and ragamuffins were passing through the streets. In the evening there was a numerous attended meeting of Chartists held at Stepney, at which resolutions, and a petition to Parliament founded on them, in favour of the "People's Charter," were unanimously adopted. The assemblage was orderly and peaceful.

On Thursday the streets were almost freed from the abominable nuisance created by the inundation of the living mass of combined filth and crime, and yesterday they perfectly resumed their wonted orderly, busy, industrial appearance.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

On Monday afternoon an *émeute* on a large and at one period very alarming scale, took place in this city.

About twelve o'clock a meeting of the unemployed took place in the Green, when upwards of 5000 persons assembled.

About two o'clock a portion of those assembled, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting, left the Green, and proceeded to the police-buildings, where the magistrates were sitting, and demanded food or employment. The magistrates, who were engaged preparing soup tickets for the destitute, replied that these would be ready immediately for distribution. Not satisfied with this answer, the mob proceeded down Nelson-street, and commenced the work of destruction by breaking into the shop of Mr. Anderson, baker, Trongate, from which they carried off a large quantity of bread.

Proceeding into the Gallowgate, they broke into the shop of Messrs. Young, ironmongers, carried off several guns, powder flasks, &c., and broke two windows.

The crowd now assumed a more serious appearance, a number of unemployed navvies and other parties, evidently strangers to Glasgow, having joined in it. In London-street, a baker's shop was broken into, and all that it contained carried away.

About three o'clock a vast mob, consisting of men and boys, amongst whom were found many women of the lower classes, came along Argyle-street, smashing the windows, and plundering bakers' and provision shops of their contents.

Passing the Cross, the mob broke into the shop of Mr. B. Musgrove, cutler, gun and tool-maker, and nearly emptied it, as we are told, of its stock of guns and pistols, knives, &c. At the foot of Candleriggs, the shop of Mr. Landells, gunsmith, was ransacked. Henceforth another element entered into the character of the riot, which now assumed the aspect of a regular *émeute*. Luckily, ammunition was scarce, otherwise serious damage, and even loss of life, might have been the consequence. A few shots, however, were fired, as the mob proceeded on its onward course.

In Buchanan-street, the shop of Findlay and Field, jewellers, was robbed of watches and trinkets of all sorts, to the value of nearly £2000. The windows were besides smashed to pieces.

Among the cries raised by the mob were, "*Bread or Revolution*;" "*Vive la République*!" &c. We question if they understood the meaning of the latter.

By this time the alarm had very widely spread, and the citizens began to take precautions for the protection of their property. The shops generally were closed in every part of the town.

The police were nowhere to be seen. Neither Captain Pearce nor any of his men were visible anywhere.

About five o'clock the military were called out; and a strong body of infantry, followed by a troop of cavalry, marched along the principal streets.

The Riot Act was read in front of the Exchange, by Bailie Orr.

After doing all the mischief they could in Buchanan-street, the mob returned along Argyle-street, and made an ineffectual attempt to enter the Argyle Arcade, the gates of which were shut upon them at both ends. They then proceeded to the Cross, firing shots as they went along. The crowd at this time had become immense, and filled the whole street.

They next proceeded to the Main-street, Gorbals, and plundered different provision shops on their way. Casks of butter, cheese, kegs of herrings, &c., disappeared in all directions.

One hundred and fifty of the rioters have been taken into custody. About 100 guns and pistols, besides cutlasses and pikes, had been taken by the authorities.

On Tuesday the disturbances were renewed; and about noon a body of four or five thousand of the mob, assembled in the suburb of Bridgeton, having commenced throwing stones at a small detachment of fifteen or eighteen pensioners who had been called out, compelled the latter to retreat, and, following up their advantage, pressed so closely upon them that the pensioners were obliged to fire on the mob, at the top of Main-street, when six or seven of the rioters fell, one of them killed, the others more or less dangerously wounded.

The mass then withdrew a little, and a body of dragoons coming up completely dispersed them.

During the riot of Monday a very respectably attired woman was shot dead in the Cowcaddens district of the town.

The killed and wounded are said to have been only spectators; the rioters, who belonged to the criminal scum of the population, having always run away when the authorities appeared. Plunder seemed the main object of the wretches, and great quantities had been recovered from them and brought to the police-offices for recognition by the owners.

The latest accounts mention that tranquillity had been restored.

Some disturbances, but of a less violent kind, marked the commencement of the week in Edinburgh, but they only resulted in a few broken panes of glass.

POPULAR MANIFESTATION AT MANCHESTER.—A body of men, of the lowest order, assembled at New-cross (the St. Giles's of Manchester), on Thursday morning, and, having adjourned to St. George's Fields, at the instance of a young would-be patriot, formed themselves into detachments to visit the various mills and workshops, to claim the sympathy of the workmen in favour of what the Chartists deem to be liberty.

DOM MIGUEL DE BRAGANZA AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Dom Miguel having been invited on Thursday last week to be present at her Majesty's Theatre, in one of the best boxes in the house, immediately declined it in these words:—"No! not at present. Although Louis Philippe has done me all the harm he could, he is now fallen; and, besides, he was the near relation of my mother. I could not enjoy the opera while thinking of the personal danger to which he might at the very moment be exposed." In conformity with this feeling, the Prince was not at the theatre.

BIRTHS.

At Corfu, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Walpole, Deputy-Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Islands, of a son.—At Shankus House, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. S. Martin, of a daughter.—At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Captain Thomas Smalles, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son.—At Hambleton Rectory, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Ridley, of a daughter.—At York, the wife of the Rev. William Reed, M.A., of a son.—At Ichnor, near Chichester, Sussex, the lady of the Rev. Stanning Johnson, of a son.—At Langley Park, Beckenham, the wife of Charles E. Goodhart, Esq., of a daughter.—At No. 39, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Captain Edward G. Fanshawe, R.N., of a daughter.—At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the wife of Captain Yorke, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.—At Barnet, the wife of the Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, of a son.—The lady of Dr. Lyster, of a son.—At the Havana, the lady of Charles Scharfberg, Esq., of a son.—At Wilton-le-weir, near Bishop Auckland, the lady of Francis Shepley, Esq., of a daughter, on Wednesday, the 23rd February.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, George F. Richardson, Esq., of Leatherhead, Surrey, and Wiltshire House, Cheltenham, to Louisa, daughter of the late Matthew O'Brien, Esq., late of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Playdell Mansell, Esq., late Captain in the 60th Rifles, to Jennina Henrietta, daughter of William Gambier, Esq., and of the late Henrietta, Countess of Athlone.—On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. V. P. Taylor, J. E. Taylor, Esq., of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, to Sarah Mary, daughter of J. L. Beetholme, Esq.—At Newwood Green, Middlesex, by the Rev. Broome Lake Wicks, Captain Keating, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, K.C.B., Colonel of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, to Isabella Ann, daughter of the late Rev. R. Jones, D.D., Vicar of Bedford, Middlesex.—On Wednesday, March 1st, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Henry Morice, Vicar of Ashwell and Canon of Lincoln, Thomas Scott, Esq., of Shepperton, to Anne Henrietta, daughter of James St. Aubyn, Esq., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

At Clifton-place, Mrs. Beauman, aged 79, mother of the Dowager Viscountess Glenworth.—At Rochester, Mary, relict of Captain Joshua Kneeshaw, R.N.—At Cheltenham, the Honourable Eliza, the beloved wife of Michael Henry Mount, Esq., of Maple Durham, in the county of Oxford.—At Outlands, Van Diemen's Land, F. J. Park, Esq., Colonial Assistant-Surgeon, and fourteen years Medical Officer of that district.—At Gaddesby, Leicester-shire, aged seventy, Colonel Chenevix Trench, formerly of the Scotch Greys.—At Brixton-place, the Rev. John Arundel, formerly home secretary to the London Missionary Society, aged sixty-nine.—At Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major James Buchanan, East India Company's service, in his sixteenth year.—March 6, at Thuldon, Devon, aged three months, Clara Almira, the infant daughter of John Douglas, Esq.



LOUIS PHILIPPE LANDING AT NEWHAVEN.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

In the late edition of our Journal of last week, we briefly announced the safe arrival of the ex-King and Queen of the French at Newhaven, on Friday. We are now enabled to present our readers with some very interesting details of the route taken by the Royal fugitives; with the accompanying Engravings of their arrival and sojourn at Newhaven, whither one of our artists journeyed to make the requisite sketches.

It will, however, be first as well to retrace the course of the King and Queen from the château at Dreux, previously to leaving which a farmer procured disguises for the Royal party; the King habiting himself in an old cloak and cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogether disguised himself so as to defy recognition.

Long before daylight, the party started on their way to La Ferte Vidame: taking the road of Evreux, twelve to fifteen leagues from Honfleur. They travelled chiefly by night, and reached Honfleur at five o'clock on Saturday

morning. They remained at Honfleur, in the house of a gentleman whom the King knew, for a short time, and then crossed to Tronville, a short distance from the town. It was their intention to embark at Tronville, but owing to the boisterous state of the weather they were compelled to remain at the latter place two days, when finding they could not set sail, they returned to Honfleur, with the intention of embarking from that place; but the sea still continued very rough, and the King fearing that the Queen in her exhausted condition would be unable to bear the fatigue of a rough passage, deferred his departure till the weather changed on Thursday. In the meantime information was secretly conveyed to the *Express*, Southampton steam-packet, that they would be required to take a party from Havre to England.

On Thursday afternoon, the gentleman who sheltered the dethroned Monarch and his Consort at Honfleur engaged a French fishing-boat to convey the party from Honfleur to Havre; and, fearing that in this small vessel the features of the King might be recognised, the gentleman engaged an interpreter to interpret French to the King, who, to render his disguise more complete, passed as an Englishman. Nothing of moment transpired on the passage to Havre where

the *Express* was waiting with her steam up; and at nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the Royal fugitives and suite set sail for England.

A little before seven on Friday morning, the *Express* steamer arrived off Newhaven harbour. Here she lay to, and her commander, Captain Paul, pulled off for shore in a boat with General Dumas, who proceeded to the Bridge Inn, to bespeak accommodation for the voyagers. Having made due arrangements, he started for London, leaving the hostess in perfect ignorance as to the rank of her expected guests. The Captain returned to his ship shortly after. About eleven o'clock a boat pulled up to the shore, containing an elderly gentleman attired in an old green blouse and travelling-cap, and a rough great coat; a lady of similar age, plainly dressed in a black bonnet, and checked black and white cloak, attended by a young female; and three other persons.

The Royal party having landed, were conducted by Mr. Sims the distance of 200 yards, where a fly was in waiting, into which the King and Queen, with the female attendant, had stepped, and were about to proceed, when Mr. Sims involuntarily betrayed his recognition, and exclaimed "Welcome to England King Louis Philippe! welcome welcome!"

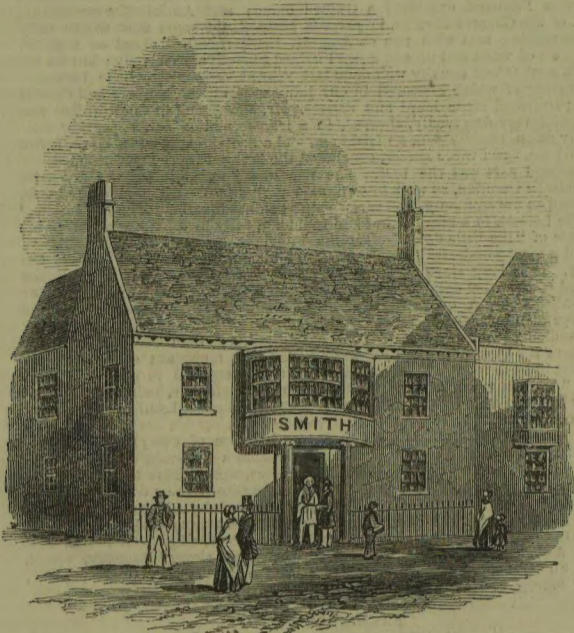


THE HARBOUR OF NEWHAVEN.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

The party were then conducted by Mr. Sims to the Bridge Inn, where every preparation had been made by Mrs. Smith to secure the comfort of her anticipated but unknown guests. The truth, however, was immediately disclosed; and the worthy hostess, her daughter and assistants, confirmed the welcome which had already been pronounced, and conducted the Royal exiles up-stairs. On reaching their apartment, the emotions of the worn-out and harassed travellers overpowered them, and found vent in a flood of tears.

The accommodations of the Bridge Inn are not so limited as has been stated. The Royal party, which consisted of seven persons, occupied two sitting and six bed-rooms, independent of a large room 60 feet in length which was appropriated to the attendants. The sitting-room occupied by their Majesties is about 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, having a large bow window, affording additional space.

The news of the Royal arrival soon spread among the inhabitants. Immediately on receiving the intelligence, Mr. Catt, of Bishopstone (who had the honour of an introduction to Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eu some two years ago), repaired to the Bridge Inn. The King at once recognized Mr. Catt, and received his congratulations on his escape with much emotion, shaking hands with him with great *empressement*, and expressing the most undisguised pleasure at meeting with him. In the course of conversation the ex-King exclaimed, "Ah, Mr. Catt, we have had a fearful time of it. We have been eight days in flight, and have been, it may be said, within two hours of being murdered. But, thank God, here we are safe on your hospitable shores." He also added, "It is not the first time, Mr. Catt, that I have experienced the generous hospitality of England. I am always proud to come to England." On Mr. Catt proffering the use of his house, Louis Philippe declined the offer, expressing his thanks, but observing, "The good people of the inn have done everything to render us comfortable, and we shall do extremely well." Mr. Elphick and Mr. Cole had, in a like spirit, both volunteered to place their residences at the disposal of the King and suite.



THE BRIDGE HOTEL NEWHAVEN.

The Royal party comprised, in addition to the King and Queen, a female German attendant on her Majesty, a confidential valet, a private secretary (M. Pauline, *Officier d'Ordonnance*), and two other gentlemen. Considerable secrecy was at first observed as to the names and rank of the retinue, who, however, have since proved to be Generals Dumas and Rumigny, M. Thuret, the King's private valet, and Mdlle. Musery, attendant on the Queen.

We omitted to state that in the interview with Mr. Catt, his Majesty enquired for Mr. Packham, and finding that he was at Brighton, expressed his joy that he was safe in England, and his wish that he should be sent for, which was accordingly complied with.

One of the first steps taken by Louis Philippe after his arrival at the Inn was to write a letter to her Majesty Queen Victoria, which he entrusted to Mr. Irons (the active secretary of the Brighton Railway and Continental Steam-Packet Company), who had waited on his Majesty, and offered, on behalf of the company, every facility of transit. Mr. Irons immediately started on his mission; leaving directions in passing through Lewes, that a special train should be sent down to Newhaven, to be placed at the disposal of the Royal exiles.

In the course of the morning, several of the inhabitants of Newhaven paid their respects to his Majesty, and offered their services in various ways. On Mr. Packham's arrival, he was charged to proceed to Brighton, in order there to repair the deficiencies of the Royal wardrobe; "for," said the ex-Monarch pithily to Mr. Packham, "we are very short of clothes." The King also handed over to him several bags of silver coin, for the purpose of getting it changed into English money.



LOUIS PHILIPPE AND PARTY AT BREAKFAST AT THE BRIDGE INN, NEWHAVEN.

In the course of the afternoon the Editor of the *Sussex Advertiser* was honoured with a private interview with Louis Philippe and his august Consort. "We found," says the Editor, in his Journal of Tuesday, "Louis Philippe dressed plainly in black, without his wig, and looking cheerful and refreshed. The Queen, however (who was sitting at a side table), appeared much worn and fatigued. The ex-King intimated his wish that the names of his attendants should not transpire, observing how desirous he was not to compromise in the eyes of their countrymen those faithful friends who had exposed themselves to danger for his sake in the hour of peril and need. In this feeling the Queen shared."

"In alluding to recent events, his Majesty pointedly disclaimed any feelings of animosity or resentment against those who had helped to hurl him from the lofty position he had lately occupied. His observations on this point were made with a calm and dignified composure of voice and manner, which certainly gave the strongest impress of sincerity and truth. Without attempting to exculpate either one party or the other, it may be truly said that, had a far different tone pervaded the observations of the deposed Monarch, the moment and the occasion might well have been pleaded in excuse. During this most interesting interview, there were no other persons present save General Rumigny. It was an interview not easily to be forgotten."

During the afternoon, several gentlemen had the honour of an interview; amongst others, G. Molineux, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Cary, of Lewes. On learning the name of the former, the ex-King, after replying to that gentleman's congratulations on his safe arrival, observed that "he well remembered the name of Mr. Molineux, when at Lewes many years ago."

Soon after this, a special train arrived at Newhaven, conveying the Hon. Captain Hotham (one of the directors), who immediately had an interview with Louis Philippe, and despatched for town a letter Queen Amelia had written to Queen Victoria. The Royal party then resolved not to quit Newhaven until next day, and dinner was served at half-past five.

Towards eight o'clock, General Dumas arrived at the inn from town, accompanied by Count de Jarnac, of the French Embassy, who had an interview with the King. At a later hour, Mr. Irons returned from London, having delivered

his despatch to Prince Albert, and being charged with a private message from her Majesty, through Prince Albert, for the exiled Monarch.

On Saturday morning, before eight o'clock, several ladies and gentlemen had arrived, anxious to pay their respects to the Royal party. Amongst these were Mr. Lawrence and Lady Jane Peel, and the Rev. T. Cooke, with Miss Augusta Otway, who came from Brighton; and the Rev. Mr. Brookman and his lady, of Rottingdean. Count Duchatel, Minister of the Interior, who also arrived from the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, had an audience of his Royal master. Large parties likewise arrived from Brighton and Lewes; and an address from the latter place was presented by a deputation, headed by Edward Blaker, Esq. Towards ten o'clock, a number of ladies had assembled in the large room of the inn, whither the King proceeded to pay his respects. The Royal party then prepared to take their departure, but their progress down stairs was intercepted at every step by fresh comers. In the passage were stationed the scholars of the Lewes Free Grammar-school, on whose behalf the Rev. Dr. Cary (principal) presented two addresses, one in Latin and the other in French, bearing the signatures of the pupils. His Majesty received these marks of youthful attachment and sympathy most graciously, and having placed himself in front of his young auditors, addressed a few sentences to them expressive of his appreciation of the feeling which had prompted them to approach him, and assuring them he would read and retain the addresses they had presented to him in his misfortunes. This concluded, the signal for departure was given, and the King, assisted by the Count de Jarnac, and her Majesty, conducted by the honourable Captain Hotham, and followed by Generals Dumas and Rumigny, M. Pauline, M. Thuret, and Mdlle. Musery, descended the stairs as quickly as the crowd permitted. Just before leaving, the King emphatically conveyed his thanks to Mrs. Smith, the landlady; and the Queen, who had been attended by Miss Skinner and Miss F. Stone, of Newhaven, embraced them, thanking them for their attention; the King shaking hands with them, and adding his earnest thanks.

The Royal party then proceeded to the railway station, and at eleven the train took its departure. On reaching Lewes a number of persons congregated, who



ARRIVAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND PARTY AT THE RAILWAY STATION, CROYDON.

warmly greeted the Royal exiles. The King acknowledged their greeting, stretching out his arm and shaking hands with those nearest his carriage window.

At fifteen minutes past twelve the train reached the Croydon station, which had been selected as the point where their Majesties were to proceed by carriage to Clarendon.

At Croydon the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, who had arrived from town, had been waiting the arrival of the special train from Newhaven since ten o'clock. In the meantime, the following directors of the Brighton Railway, who had left London by a special train at a quarter past eleven, arrived at Croydon: viz. C. Pasco Grenfell, Esq., M.P., chairman; J. M. Parsons, Esq., deputy-chairman; Joseph Thompson, Esq., Leo Shuster, Esq., John Nix, Esq., Edward Crowley, Esq., and Edward Wigan, Esq.

In due season the approach of the Royal train was perceived, and notified to the party waiting its arrival in deep anxiety. As it came to a standstill, Captain Hotham had his hand on the carriage-door and immediately opened it. On perceiving her children, the Queen gave a stifled scream. In a moment Louis Philippe was locked in the embrace of his son, the Duke de Nemours. He next pressed the Duchess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg to his bosom with deep emotion, and the convulsive sobs of father and child irresistibly overpowered all who were witnesses of this painfully exciting meeting. Her Majesty had quickly followed the King, and on leaving the carriage found herself in her son's arms. The Royal party were then conducted into a private room, and in a short time the Count de Jarnac was summoned, and it was determined that the ex-King and Queen and their illustrious relatives should proceed direct to Clarendon, in carriages which were in waiting for that purpose.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria had offered to send her private carriage to East Sheen, to convey the Royal party to Clarendon; but the ex-King declined the proffered courtesy, preferring to travel in a private manner to his destination, and a message to that effect was accordingly despatched to Col. Phipps, by request of Count de Jarnac.

Before his departure his Majesty thanked the directors of the railway for the unremitting attention which had been shown to him. On reaching the railway station doorway, his Majesty recognised the editor of the *Sussex Advertiser*, and seizing his hand, grasped and retained it firmly in his own, saying, with most impressive tone and manner: "My friend, recollect this: Charles X. was dethroned for having sought to abolish the Charter of the Constitution; I have been dethroned because I resolutely strove to uphold it. Recollect this. You mark the difference." The Royal party then entered their carriages, and were loudly cheered on their departure.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have annexed two Pictures—the Landing of Louis Philippe, and the Royal Party at Breakfast at the Inn. Appended, too, is the exterior of "the Bridge," and a view of the Harbour; and the impressive scene at the Croydon Railway Station.

The town of Newhaven lies on the Sussex coast, seven miles S. from Lewes, our miles W. of Seaford, and nine E. from Brighton. It has a good tidal harbour (the Ouse), capable of great improvement, having considerable natural advantages, and situate midway between Portsmouth and Dover. The mouth of the harbour is in Seaford Bay, where, from the great depth of water and excellent anchorage, &c., a breakwater has been recommended by the Harbour of Refuge Commissioners, at an estimate of £1,250,000. Newhaven is an improving town: a railway has recently been opened to the port, affording direct communication, *via* Keymer, to the metropolis, now only fifty miles distant; and it is also the nearest port to the metropolis. An important continental traffic is likely to take place here, whence three first-rate steam-vessels will ply to Dieppe and Havre.

It is intended to widen the piers of the harbour. On the east side of the river a large hotel has been erected by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, near which are the Station-house and other buildings of the company. The town and locality have become possessed of historical note by the landing and stay of the Royal fugitives.

MUSIC.

MR. STERNDALÉ BENNETT'S PIANOFORTE SOIREEs.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Sterndale Bennett gave his second pianoforte performance at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sterndale Bennett is not only one of our most distinguished pianists, but he is a composer of several first-rate works, which have properly placed him in the first rank of living composers. He has been during his career a stern upholder of the classical school, both in execution and in composition; and consistency has been his principle of action, although, perhaps, his worldly interests may have suffered from his uncompromising spirit. Such a character, and such an artist, is deserving of support and sympathy from the true professor and independent amateur. Every season he gives a series of interesting meetings, at which he interprets with eloquence, the inspirations for the chamber of the mighty masters, and his own exquisite effusions. Audiences of the right stamp collect at these *soirees*, listening with enthusiasm to the intellectual development of high art. The programme of Tuesday comprised Weber's pianoforte and clarinet duet, in which Mr. Bennett was assisted by Mr. Williams, whose delicious tone and neat execution are always admired; Beethoven's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, op. 69, in which the valuable co-operation of M. Rousselot was secured; and Beethoven's second trio in E flat of op. 70, with Messrs. Banister and Rousselot; besides pieces by Handel, Sebastian Bach, Mendelssohn, and by himself. Miss Duval and Miss Stewart sang vocal pieces between the instrumental gems. The third and last meeting will take place on the 25th.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first rehearsal for the season takes place this day (Saturday), at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the opening concert on Monday next. During the season, a new concerto by Spohr will be played, directed by the composer himself, who visits this country. The music to Meyerbeer's "Struensee" will be produced for the first time in this country, conducted by Costa, who is the permanent conductor for the series.

SACRED CONCERTS.—Under the able direction of Miss Mounsey, an accomplished organist, the series of Sacred Concerts which has afforded so much gratification to amateurs and professors, by the production of such excellent music, was recommenced on Monday night at Crosby Hall. There was, as usual, a selection compiled with much taste and intelligence from the works of Spohr, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Sebastian Bach, Vogler, Kent, &c. The solos were sung by the Misses Steele and Cubitt, Messrs. Lockey and Kench. Miss Mounsey, between the parts, performed an organ piece.

M. THALBERG'S CONCERT.—This famed pianist, who is the son-in-law of Lablache, gave an evening concert on Monday night at Exeter Hall, which was so inconveniently crowded that there was some discontent, but on the restoration of order the programme was listened to with great attention. The lion of the scheme was immensely applauded in his *cappriccio* in the "Don Pasquale" sirenade, sung so divinely by Mario, and in his *fantasies* on themes from the "Sonnambula" and "Don Juan." Thalberg's style, based on the writings of Czerny and of Chopin, is of course now well known to every pianoforte player: containing much that is trivial and absurd in the composition, yet the grace, ease, and precision of Thalberg's executive power render his performances charming and entraining. In the vocal department he was aided by Madame Thillon, Miss Wallace, Miss Miran, the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Signor Ciabatta, and Mr. Reeves.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first Concert of the twenty-sixth season was given on Saturday last, in presence of many distinguished amateurs. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and Sainton led the band. In the first part were gleamings from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," very creditably performed; the solos sustained by Miss Ransford, Miss Holroyd, and Miss Salmon, Messrs. Reed and Latter. One of Handel's trios was well executed by Hill (violin), H. Chipp (violinello), and Mount (double bass). In the second part, Miss Ransford sang Pergolesi's "Lord have mercy" with excellent judgment and taste. Miss Taylor exhibited signs of promise in "With verdure clad." Miss Lincoln and Miss Owen, in Mendelssohn's duo, "I waited for the Lord," and Mr. T. H. Baylis in the bass song, "The Last Man," by Calcott, were applauded. The first movement of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto, in F minor—a beautiful production—was brilliantly executed by Mr. J. W. Smith; and Mr. Gilbert, in two movements of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C minor, won the admiration of amateurs. We quite agree, however, with the remarks of a contemporary, that the Royal Academy of Music ought not to permit the works of the great masters to be given in a mutilated form.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The benefit of Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, on the 24th ult., at the Royal Theatre in Berlin, was brilliantly attended, tickets being sold at quadruple the ordinary price. The King and Queen of Prussia, the Princes and Princesses, and the Princess de Liegnitz were present at this performance, as also the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Minister. The entertainments commenced with the last two acts of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," in which Mme. Viardot sustained her celebrated part of *Valentine*. She then sang *Desdemona*, in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," and finally the last scene of Bellini's "Sonnambula." Her energetic and passionate acting, and astonishing vocalisation, were never before so enthusiastically appreciated and greeted. She was compelled, despite of the fatigue of her night's exertions, to repeat the "Ah non giunge" a second time; at the conclusion of which the stage was strewn with bouquets, laurel-wreaths, &c. Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" has been produced at the Italian Opera in Berlin, with Pardini as Robert, Labocetta as Raimbaud, Luisa as Raimbaud, Signora Scotta the Princess, and Signora Fodor Alice. Massol, the baritone, has been singing in Brussels with great success, in *Enrico* in "Lucia," and Raimbaud in Rossini's "Count Ory."

A one-act operetta, called "Gille Ravisseur," the libretto by Sauvage, the music by Grisar, has been successfully produced at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris. The composition is not equal to the "Eau Merveilleuse," by the same composer, but it is comic and clever, comprising an elegantly-scored overture, a nice trio, a spirited duo, and some pretty airs. Mocker was the *Gille*, and Sainte Foy, Herman Léon, and Mdlle. Lemerrier were included in the cast. The late political events have been most disastrous for the theatres. Closed for several days, they were reopened only on the condition of bestowing their first receipts for the benefit of the wounded. It is anticipated that all exclusive privileges, such as those enjoyed by the *ci-devant* Académie, now called the Théâtre de la Nation, the Italian theatre, the Français (Théâtre de la République), &c., will be abolished. Mdlle. Pleyel, the famed pianiste, gave a concert in Herz's rooms, on Tuesday last, for the benefit of the wounded, aided by Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, and by Mme. Julian and M. Barronhet, as vocalists. Meyerbeer still remained in Paris, preparing his "Prophète." The sisters Milanollo, the violinists, were to give a concert at the Théâtre de la Nation (Académie Royale). At the Opéra National, a local piece called "La Bouquetière des Barrières" has been produced.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Il Barbière di Siviglia" was repeated at this theatre on Saturday night, and its performance was marked by decided improvement. Mdlle. Cruvelli and Gardoni, who on Thursday evening were both labouring under cold and hoarseness, had recovered, and displayed more than their wonted brilliancy of voice. The young *prima donna* each time she is heard establishes herself more firmly in the good opinion of her audience. Her youth, good looks, and expressive acting are admirably adapted to the part of *Rosina*, whilst her fine low notes tell with wonderful effect throughout the music, which must, indeed, have been originally written for a contralto, or low mezzo soprano, and which, therefore, loses much of its due effect when sung, as is often the case, by an artist who possesses but the soprano register of voice. It is seldom, however, that we are fortunate enough to find one who combines the two voices to such a degree as Cruvelli; for, whilst she sings so admirably music like that of the "Barbière," and other operas belonging to the same class, she yet soars into the heights above with a degree of ease, and, at the same time, power, which is truly surprising. Of Gardoni's performance of *Count Almaviva* we have already spoken, and need now only reiterate the favourable impression he produced on the first occasion. Belletti was, if possible, even more admirable than before; indeed, we scarcely remember to have seen the part of *Figaro* filled by a singer whose dramatic talents and magnificent voice so eminently qualified him for it. Belletti is an artist of first-rate order, and all lovers of music may congratulate themselves on the acquisition the management of her Majesty's Theatre has made in securing his services. As we said before, the "Barbière" went off much better on Saturday night. There was much more *ensemble*; all the singers seemed to be more at their ease, and to have become more accustomed to each other. F. Lablache—the portrait of his father—excited continual merriment, and the wonder on all sides was that, having attempted so exact a copy of so illustrious a predecessor, his performance, instead of being a complete failure, should have been attended with so much success.

On Tuesday "Ernani" was repeated; and, as is always the case with Verdi's operas, which require to be heard several times in order really to enjoy them, was more duly appreciated and more warmly applauded than ever. There were several encores; amongst others, "Oh se de verdi anni miei," the conclusion of the recitative sung by Gardoni in the catacombs. This charming *morceau* has been always overlooked until now—in many cases, indeed, omitted; but fortunately for the sake of art, and for the credit of our countrymen, it is now duly appreciated, as are many other points once overlooked.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This great lyric establishment was opened for the season on Thursday night. It was originally intended to have commenced on Tuesday evening, but—*Phomme propose, Dieu dispose*—the recent changes in Paris, and the temporary breaking up of the Northern Railroad, caused the late arrivals of the *artistes*; and Costa would not risk the musical reputation of the theatre with hurried rehearsals. During the recess various alterations have been made to add to the comfort of the visitors. The construction of a vast amphitheatre, which will hold nearly 700 persons, is an important improvement on the close and confined amphitheatres and gallery which existed last year. The main object in this change appears to have been to secure to amateurs of every grade in society, an opportunity of hearing music at prices on a sliding scale to suit all purses. Now there is a commodious and well-ventilated gallery, at half-a-crown; amphitheatre stalls at five shillings; box stalls at 15s., 12s. 6d., and 8s.; a pit at 8s., and orchestra stalls at a guinea. The pit saloon has been fitted up for a cloak-room. The stage-door in Bow-street, which interfered with the ingress and egress of visitors to the grand entrance, has been removed to Hart-street. The entrances by the Piazza and by Bow-street have also been greatly improved. On the stage, by a novel machinery, additional space has been gained at the wings. For the increased numbers in the band, it has been found requisite to enlarge the orchestra; and in the distribution of the instruments Costa has introduced a new arrangement. The players sit now, not in straight lines as formerly, but in curves, the first and second violins and the tenors being immediately next to the audience. The violin-celli double basses have been brought more forward at each extremity. On the left of the conductor are Sainton and Blagrove, the first violins, with the flutes, clarionets, horns, &c.; on his right are Mr. Ella, the first second violin, with the oboes, bassoons, trombones, &c. The effect produced by Costa's magnificent band is wonderful: the most finished *pianissimo* can be heard in any part of the edifice, whilst the *crescendos* and *sforzandos* in their development are perfectly exciting.

Rossini's opera of "Il Tancredi," with a new ballet called "La Reine des Feux-Follets," by Signor Appioni, the music by Signor Biletta, were the entertainments for the opening night. "Il Tancredi" was composed by Rossini in 1813, for the Fenice, in Venice. Although in the previous year the fecundity of the composer's genius had been displayed by the production of five operas, it was in the "Tancredi" that his fame was stamped, and that it became at once European. His exquisite musical organisation and dramatic impulse had free vent in "Tancredi." The pervading character of the music is its chivalric grandeur, and the romantic melancholy in the part of the hero. It was in this opera that Rossini established his school; herein will be traced the elegance and finesse of his orchestration, his wonderful use of the *crescendo*, and the continued exuberance of melodious inspiration from beginning to end.

In the first act is the cavatina for Madame Persiani, "Come dolce;" the famed "Di tanti palpiti" for Alboni; the duo "L'aura che intorno" between Persiani and Alboni; and the finale, "Ciel che feci," with its sextet and quartet of matchless beauty. In the second act Madame Persiani has two cavatinas, the last remarkable for its florid ornaments; and there is the magnificent duo "Lasciamme non l'oscolto," between Persiani and Alboni; the popular duo between Alboni and Mei, "Al se de mali;" a cavatina by Alboni; and the elegant finale. The overture was rapturously *encored*; Costa's entrance into the orchestra being honoured with special plaudits. The great success in the cast was unquestionably the *Amenade* of Madame Persiani. She sang divinely. It has been remarked of this truly accomplished vocalist, that she is always improving—there is invariably something novel in her matchless *fioriture*. In the *cabaletta* of her air in the second act—the paternity of which must be ascribed to Pacini—her embellishments were quite astounding, and electrified the house. Mdlle. Alboni completely disappointed us in *Tancredi*; it was tame and spiritless as a piece of acting, and her voice seemed languid and monotonous. We were assured that she was unwell, and that she will take her revenge another evening. We hope so, for her *Tancredi* was a complete mistake as represented on Thursday night. Pasta and Viardot Garcia have rendered us difficult for the acting and singing of "Tancredi." The new tenor, Luigi Mei, was so frightened that it is impossible to speak as to his powers; but he has a voice of great compass. Polonini's *Orbazzano* was very effectively sung. The quatuor in the finale of the first act, by Persiani, Alboni, Mei, and Polonini, was deservedly *encored*; it is a fine bit of harmony, and was nicely sung. The noble choruses, which in this opera are confined to male voices, were executed to perfection. Finer tenors and basses we have never heard on any lyric stage, than in this chorus. The orchestra is beyond all praise; grand as it was last year, this season it has come out with increased vigour, delicacy, and precision, thanks to the directing master-mind. The *mise en scene* was admirable; Grieve and Telbin's Sicilian scenery was splendid, especially the concluding scene, representing a mountain torrent with practicable bridge. The church, built on the ruins of an ancient temple, was another good scene. The principal *artistes* were called for at the close of the opera, but the honour was certainly due to Madame Persiani alone.

After the opera the National Anthem was sung. The *coup d'œil* presented by the crowded house was magnificent. Persiani and Alboni sang each a verse, and then Mrs. Temple, a lady in the chorus, having a remarkably fine soprano voice.

The theatre was filled in every part by a fashionable auditory. The new ballet *divertissement* is in one act and three tableaux. The scene is in the North of Italy, in the region of the Fireflies. *Follette* (Mdlle. Fabbri), the daughter of *Flamette* (Mdlle. O'Bryan), the Queen of the Fireflies, is beloved by *Aurizel* (Silvain); but *Follette*, meeting with *Carlo* (Bretin), a nobleman, is enticed by him during a storm to his château. *Follette* is, however, saved from *Carlo*, by the fidelity of *Aurizel*, who shows her in a mirror the perils and temptations of an earthly abode; and *Carlo* being depicted at the feet of a lady, *Follette* resolves to return to the habitation of the Fireflies with her faithful *Aurizel*. This ballet, without being remarkable for originality, is highly attractive on account of the exquisite grouping, picturesque scenery, and charming costume. The meadow of the Fireflies by night, the *tableaux vifs* of the Passions, &c., and the nocturnal *fête* at the château, are beautifully managed; Grieve and Telbin, Mrs. Bailey and Blamire, having put forward their strength in the scenery and appointments. The dances exhibit variety and ingenuity. In the first tableau, the assemblage of the luminous spirits is very animated. The *vintage fete* is also full of life. Mdlle. Fabbri in *Follette* is graceful and sprightly, embodying the flitting fire-fly with piquancy and spirit. Her dancing was superb. She has gained wonderfully since her appearance at Drury-lane Theatre. She was immensely applauded. The *débütante*, Mdlle. Leopoldine Brussi, who danced a *pas de deux* with Silvain, bids fair to be one of the greatest of *danseuses*. She is only seventeen years of age, and is a native of Vienna. Just above the middle height, she is handsome, and graceful, and full of youthful animation. Her revolving steps on the *pointes* were prodigiously applauded. It is only a few weeks since she made a most triumphant *début* at the Académie in Paris, and her reception here was not less decisive. She is of the Fanny Elssler school. Mdlle. Stephan played a page, with *naïveté*; she is a clever dancer. M. Silvain was quaint and nimble as the *Fire-fly*, and danced artistically.

DRURY LANE.

The *troupe* from the Cirque National—the pleasant amphitheatre in the Champs Elysées at Paris, which is always so crowded, as long as the last gleam of fine weather lasts in the French summer season—was to have made its first appearance before a London audience on Monday evening; but the circus was not ready: having to be made upon the false floor used for the Promenade Concerts, with clay, sawdust, mould, and other materials, it was not sufficiently settled in time, and, in consequence, at the eleventh (or rather the seventh) hour, an announcement was put forth to that effect. This should certainly have been done before the evening, as numbers were inconvenienced and put out by the arrangement.

However, on Tuesday evening all was ready, and the house was filled in every part. The centre of the arena is immediately under the proscenium, the circus touching the pillars on each side, and being, we imagine, between forty and fifty feet in diameter. The orchestra is at the back of the stage, where it usually stands on *bal masqué* nights, and the auditory thus form a large oval, with a circle in its centre, the spare spaces over the pit and the stage being fitted up with seats rising above each other. This is the best arrangement that could be made, but is far from being perfect. The seats over the pit are not on a sufficiently steep pitch. If the occupants sit down they see nothing, and if they stand up they hinder the view of those in the dress circle. In consequence of this there is an incessant squabbling going on. Again, at the back of the upper boxes and galleries nothing but half of the circus is visible. The best has certainly been done that intelligence can suggest; but a theatre intended for equestrian performances must be constructed with a view to such alone. More of this anon.

The *troupe* is a very numerous one; and, if not quite up to what we have seen in the Champs Elysées, certainly better than anything we have been accustomed to in England. We have one fault to find; having done which, the more pleasing task of praising shall follow. There was too much of the same thing. The wearying repetition of leaps through hoops and over ribbons—the numerous stoopings under, and irresolution before-hand—and the mere nothing that all this is when accomplished, provoked some discontent. Everybody has seen it done from their infancy, and nobody cares for it; and therefore it may be curtailed with great advantage.

The "Lutte des Voltigeurs," which commenced the entertainments, was amazingly well kept up; and the rapid manner in which a score of acrobats flew, one after the other, from a spring-board, over a remarkably patient horse, and sometimes over one another, really created some excitement. The act is an old one in the circus, but it has never been so well done. Then Mademoiselle Fanny Stanley went round with two floating streamers; M. Adolphe Francoini exhibited a trained horse, and Auréli—the inimitable Auréli, of the Champs Elysées, in *propria persona*, did some most wonderfully neck-or-nothing acts with two chairs. M. Leroy travelled about on a globe, over blocks of wood and up and down inclined planes very expertly; but we recollect a similar feat equally well done last year at Vauxhall by little Loiset—an engraving of which appeared in our journal. Mdlles. Lambert and Coralie Ducos performed some leaps and dances. Mr. Newsome (an Englishman) was loudly, and very deservedly, cheered, in a transformation act, appearing successively as an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotchman; and a clever scene by M. Wehle, upon three horses, concluded the first part of the performance.

The second part was the best. The female riders, including the favourite Mademoiselle Caroline, so well known at Vauxhall, drew down loud applause. Auréli had an uncommonly droll performance to himself, called "The Incredible;" and little Loiset, in a most daring and rapid act, fully justified his claim to his nickname of "the little devil." But the interlude between M. Montero, as an ape, and a most wonderful little dwarf, Don Hidalgo, was the great scene of the evening. It is long since we have seen anything so funny; and the audience appeared of the same opinion as regarded themselves, for the roars of laughter were continuous. A quadrille by four cavaliers and four ladies, in effective *moyen age* costumes, concluded the programme.

The audience applauded until they were tired, and then shouted lustily for "God Save the Queen." The band was recalled (the musicians or management ought not to have required reminding of it), and compelled to play it. Some "gents" who, in very bad taste, would not remove their hats, had them knocked off their heads in a very summary manner; and the National Anthem concluded amidst most loyal and enthusiastic cheering.

The entire performances went off to the satisfaction of everybody; and the crowded house showed how successful a speculation a first-rate equestrian theatre, similar to the Cirque, in the Champs Elysées, would prove to whoever embarked in it. We do not want any horses on the stage; the people have long ceased to believe in the notion of a siege conveyed by half-a-dozen cavalry officers, of all uniforms, clattering up wooden platforms, or talking nonsense to small armies of supernumeraries. But a regular circus, with good music, able *artistes*, and costumes and appointments to form an elegant *ensemble*, would, beyond all doubt, become the most lucrative, as well as the most popular, evening lounge in London.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The engagement of Mdlle. Nathalie continues to prove most successful. Her performance on Monday evening in "Une Jeunesse Oragense" drew together a very full house: every stall and box was occupied, and the acting throughout elicited the heartiest applause. Previous to the comedietta, a little piece by M. Hollande, written it was said expressly for the St. James's Theatre, called "Une Imprudence," was played with great effect. In plot it is completely French; and, had the story been less delicately treated, would have been rather a hazardous affair to represent: as it is, however, nothing can be more inoffensive or agreeable. A pretty young married woman, *Hermance* (Mdlle. Baptiste), whose husband is constantly engaged in his occupations, is thoughtless enough to allow a young, dangling fashionable, *Deblanay*, to escort her about to places of amusement. Presuming on this, he contrives to gain an appointed interview in her house. Whilst meeting they are alarmed, and she has no chance left but to hide *Deblanay* in her room. Her brother-in-law, *Armand*, comes to hear of this. He contrives to bring the husband to the spot, and knowing *Deblanay* is concealed, commences a story exactly resembling, in its incidents, *Hermance's* present position, pointing out the misery which the foolish conduct of a wife brought upon herself, and showing how she might dismiss her cavalier. Having finished, he draws the husband away. *Hermance* calls *Deblanay* from the room, upbraids and dismisses him; and, by *Armand's* manly, straightforward directions, is again happy and consciously innocent.

Most of the situations in the piece have been seen, from time to time, in other plays; but in the present instance they are so neatly strung together, and the construction generally is so well managed, that it is no wonder they were successful.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—On Saturday last, the seventeenth annual meeting of the Council and Members was held in the Central Chamber of the Institution, Whitehall-yard; Lord Hardwicke in the chair. Mr. Jonna read the Report of the Council. During the year 55 deaths and 33 withdrawals took place, and 74 new members were admitted, making the total number of members 4032. During the year 33,699 strangers visited the Museum. The receipts amounted to £1722 4s. 11d., and the expenditure left a balance of £286 9s. 1d. The funded property comprised £1700 Three-and-a-Half per Cents, and £452 0s. 11d. Consols. The lecture theatre building fund amounted to £425 16s. 5d., which was funded. The Report was adopted.

THE CONSISTENCY OF MARSHAL BUGEAUD.—Marshal Thomas Robert Bugeaud de la Piconnerie has offered his sword to the Republic, and made post-haste for his seat at Exideuil directly afterwards. In 1804 Bugeaud, after the abdication at Fontainebleau, was re-created Marquis de la Piconnerie, and offered his sword to Louis XVIII., having served as grenadier under the Consulate. Appointed as Colonel in June of the same year, this brave soldier amusing himself by writing ultra-Royalist songs at Orleans, wrote thus to Louis XVIII. at Paris:—"Sire, The officers and men of your 14th regiment only await official re-organisation to renew their oaths (which are even now engraved upon their hearts) of life-long fidelity to your Majesty!" In 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba, when the brave Bugeaud hastened to conduct his regiment to the Emperor, and to ask, as the price of his adhesion, the star of a general of brigade. But Napoleon had, unfortunately for Bugeaud, been favoured with a copy of the soldier's ultra-Royal effusions, and refused to promote the turncoat. After a hundred days of glory, the eagle fell upon the plains of Waterloo. Again, the Marquis de la Piconnerie made overtures of adhesion to Louis XVIII.; but the restored monarch viewed him with dissatisfaction, and he was forced to retire into private life. Fifteen years fled on, and the dynasty of 1830 was established, and the new King found Bugeaud among the place-hunters in his ante-chamber. Louis Philippe gave the soldier the rank of Colonel, and in 1831 made him General of Brigade. Bugeaud vowed that he would devote his entire life to repay the Royal bounty. In 1832 the General became a Deputy, in which position he opposed the agitations then making in favour of the oppressed Poles. Under his command the massacre in the Rue Transnonain, in 1834, was conducted. And now this old soldier, the hero of the bloodiest massacres, offers his sword to the Republic. Can we think him sincere? However, France does not lack Generals; and she will always remember that between Marsha Bugeaud and the French people there is an impassable river of blood. The people may forgive: can they forget?—*La République*.

THE MANAGER DONE.—During the past week and some part of the previous week, a grand concert, under distinguished patronage, had been most extensively advertised and published at Portsmouth, to take place at the Theatre on Friday night (last week). The bill of fare bearing upon its face the well-known and appreciated names of those clever *artistes*, the Lablaches, Miss Poole, Miss Messent, Prosper, Chatterton, Kialmark, &c., drew a crowded house of the most first-class character. In due course the performers appeared, and gave (as they usually do) the extremest satisfaction. The concert over, the fulfilment of the financial arrangements was all that remained uncompleted in the night's negotiations; the conductor (Mr. Vaudry, as he called himself) was called for, but, lo! conductor and the treasury were "nowhere to be found;" in short, he had collected every shilling received at the doors and for the tickets sold, and with the whole, which is stated to amount to about 100 guineas, made himself wanting! The manager of the theatre, Mr. Hogg, was also saddled with the lire of the house, bill sticking, placard bearing, publishing, &c., and, of course, for the chief moiety of the abuse by the affair, the "foreigners in distress" looking remarkably blank at the announcement.

FEARFUL CONFLICT AT THE FREEJES ISLANDS.—EIGHT HUNDRED KILLED.—By the arrival of the Sydney mail we are informed of a most severe battle having taken place on the 4th of September, at the Feejes Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Alban and Rana, in which the latter were defeated, but escaped with a number of their adherents to Juva harbour, about seven miles west of Rana Roads, where they intended to settle, all the habitations of Rana being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Alban. The number slain on both sides amounted to upwards of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remained exposed there. Fortunately for the missionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some distance from their location.

We learn from the Australian papers that the feeling in Van Diemen's Land against the Government proposal for transferring thither the penal settlement and convicts from Sydney, was in a state of increasing excitement. A public meeting had been held, at which the proposition was reprobated in the most unmeasured terms; and petitions, founded on resolutions passed in that sense, were adopted; one to her Majesty, and another to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to suspend the execution of the measure until further orders could be received from England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The New Zealand Government Bill was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE INCOME TAX.

On motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. HUME asked the Government how they intended to make up the deficiency occasioned by the abandonment of the proposal to increase the Income Tax. The House ought to be informed of this before it voted a single tax.

Sir R. PEEL observed, that for four years before he last came into office taxes had been voted, although a deficiency existed.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

On the motion that the tax be continued for a period to be limited,

Mr. HUME repeated his question, expressing his regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had suddenly become deaf.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say that, after resorting to the balances for the expense of the Kafir war, and for naval excess, if they found it necessary to resort to the same source to make up the deficiency of about £1,800,000, which would still remain, he had reason to believe that, taking the average income and expenditure of the next three years, they would be equalised, when any draft made upon the balances would be replaced.

Mr. HERRIES said that the reply was altogether unsatisfactory. By the first budget presented to the House complete provision had been made for the expenditure by the enhanced Income Tax. But now that the proposal to increase that tax had been withdrawn, no parliamentary provision for the deficiency thereby occasioned had been foreshadowed. A part of the deficiency was to be made up from the balances in the Exchequer, but the rest remained wholly unprovided for. Besides, although they might appropriate the balances *ad interim*, they had no right to treat them as a provision for the deficiency.

Mr. HUME thought that the course proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, if he understood it, one which, in the present circumstances of the country, would precipitate us upon national bankruptcy. There was no way of getting out of our difficulties but by a large reduction of expenditure. He moved as an amendment, that, for the words "for a limited period," the words "for one year" be inserted in the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that it was with a view to maintaining the public credit that the Government had shaped for itself the course which it had proposed, and he wished the Committee distinctly to understand that the question on which they would be called upon to divide was whether the Income Tax was to be continued for three years or for one year. If the House now refused him the means of making the income equal to the expenditure, it would be the first step towards repudiation, and he would be no party to such a step.

After a few words from Mr. Spooner, Captain Townshend, Sir W. Clay, and Mr. Robinson,

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that the Committee had two questions to decide—the first, whether, under the present circumstances of the country, they would sanction the renewal of the tax; and the second, whether, if they sanctioned its continuance, they would renew it for a period of three years, as proposed by the Government, or for a period of one year, as proposed by the amendment. With regard to the first question, it was unnecessary for him to say anything, all parties seeming to concur, under existing circumstances, in the necessity which pressed upon them for the renewal of the tax. With respect to the second, he would regard it as a great misfortune if, by agreeing to Mr. Hume's proposition, they refused to place the credit and finances of the country on that basis on which the renewal of the tax, for the term of three years at least, could alone place them. Consistently with its sense of duty, the Government could not recede from its new proposition, confident as it was that on an average of years, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the income and expenditure of the country would be equalised.

Mr. OSBORNE denied that there was any danger in the amendment to the credit of the country, and insisted upon the practicability of making the tax fair, equitable, and comparatively palatable.

Sir R. PEEL observed that the question of the further continuance of the Income Tax could not be separated from a consideration of the circumstances which had led to its imposition in 1842 and its renewal in 1845, which circumstances he proceeded to recapitulate, in vindication of the Government which had proposed, and the House of Commons which, by overwhelming majorities, had sanctioned its imposition and renewal. It had been recommended to the House by commercial as well as financial considerations. Had direct taxation not been resorted to in 1842, the accumulated deficiency of years in 1843 would have been about ten millions sterling. It was chiefly to avoid this deficit that the tax was imposed in 1842, and mainly with a view to lay the foundation of a better system of general taxation that it was renewed in 1845. When it was renewed, his wish was that its renewal should be for a period of five years, at the end of which he ventured to express a hope that it could be dispensed with altogether, from the buoyancy of the ordinary sources of the revenue. The right honourable gentleman then adverted to the great change in our commercial policy which had been based upon the continuance of the tax, and declared that as long as he lived he would never repent the share which he had taken in the introduction of these changes. It had been predicted, when the Income Tax was imposed, that other sources of income would give way, and that the assessed taxes, for instance, would fall off, a prediction which had been falsified, the receipts from the assessed taxes being, in 1847, about £100,000 greater than in 1842, before direct taxation had been resorted to. He did not agree with those who would substitute direct for indirect taxation, and thought that in times of peace they could not safely carry the principle of direct taxation much further than they had carried it. He had found it impossible to assent the other night to Mr. Horsman's proposition. There might be cases of individual hardship under the Income Tax, but he did not assent to the injustice of its principle. Whilst the tax existed, it should, in his opinion, be a tax on income, no distinction being made as to the different sources whence incomes were derived. If they desired to make a great national exertion, they might substitute capital for income, but their present business was to meet annual demands by annual exertions, and income, in so doing, should be substituted for capital. This was the principle on which all their taxation was based. He was not prepared to recommend an increase in the direct taxation of the country, or a departure from the principle on which our direct taxation was at present founded. As to the question raised by Mr. Hume's amendment, he would give his decided support to the Government in maintaining the tax for three years more. He was fully sensible of the great difficulties with which the Government had to contend, in the shape of calamities, which were of rare occurrence, and which necessarily disturbed the financial policy of the State. He must admit that he was alarmed at the gradual increase of the estimates, and sincerely trusted that, in the course of time, some useful reductions would be made. But these reductions must be made with due consideration, or they might ultimately occasion largely increased expense. In the present state of the country they could not look for any immediate reduction in our great establishments. He would also give his support to the Government because he was deeply sensible of the necessity which existed of maintaining the public credit. The right honourable Baronet then proceeded to justify the commercial policy which he had adopted in 1842, and declared that in these days of commercial depression he did not repent, and never would so long as he lived, the part which he had acted in the establishment of that policy. He was also bound to say that he was influenced in his support of the Government on that occasion by a consideration of the wonderful events which had lately occurred abroad. Those events furnished good reason why this country should, now at least, run no risk of any deficits. He would make no detailed reference to those events; but of this he was confident, that the true policy of this country dictated the most complete and absolute abstinence from all interference in the internal affairs of that country in which so extraordinary a convulsion had taken place. (Great and earnest cheering from all sides of the House, which lasted some time.) He trusted that this country would still be able to exercise all the duties of hospitality. It was of importance to the interests of humanity that this country should continue to be, as it had formerly been, the refuge of the unfortunate. But he had always deprecated the conversion of this country into the scene of intrigue against neighbouring monarchies, and was prepared equally to deprecate such a course with regard to a republic. (Hear, hear.) The rule which was good for a monarchy was equally good for a republic. He had heard with satisfaction that the Government had determined to abstain from all interference—(hear, hear)—and was convinced that that determination would be faithfully and honourably observed.

Lord G. BENTINCK said, that the question was not whether they were to endanger the credit of the country, but whether the House would retain in its hands the power to revise our system of taxation at the end of a year. As Sir R. Peel had fought his battles over again since 1842, he would go back one year further, for the purpose of showing how, in 1841, he had deceived his friends. If the right hon. gentleman would never repeat the changes which he had effected in our commercial policy, he (Lord George Bentinck) would ask those around him, if they would cease to repent, as long as they lived, the misplaced confidence which they had reposed in him. (Great cheering from the Protectionist benches.) The noble Lord then proceeded to review in detail the commercial changes of the last six years, to show that our Free Trade policy, which enriched the foreigner at our expense, was the dearest policy after all, and that the money which we might save by our financial measures would, under Free Trade, have to be expended in armaments to keep our ruined colonies in subjection.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the debate was then adjourned till Friday. PASSENGERS' BILL.—The House went, after some opposition, into Committee on this bill, and on clause 4, which requires that there shall be a surgeon on board each emigrant ship.—Mr. LABOUCHERE having stated that the Government would leave to the shipowners the remuneration of the surgeons, taking care that they were duly qualified, the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be reported.—Adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The House met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.:—The Consolidation Fund Bill and the New Zealand Government Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell. Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

LYME REGIS ELECTION.—Lord ASHLEY reported from the Committee, in the case of the Lyme Regis petition, that the Committee had declared Thomas N. Abdy, Esq., to have been duly elected. The Committee had struck the names of Cook, Derke, and Puddicombe, voters of the borough, off the polls, it having been proved that they had received money on loan to influence their votes.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure the rights of out-going tenants.

Sir G. GREY would not offer any opposition to the introduction of this bill. Government had given their best consideration to the subject, with the view to propose some measure of legislation; but he thought it would be advisable to have the hon. member's bill before them, seeing the great attention he had paid to the question, before the House was called upon to discuss it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. SCROPE remarked that if the House wished to secure the loyalty of the people of Ireland, and prevent them taking the matter into their own hands, it was absolutely necessary the question should be settled without delay. The repeal agitation was now becoming an agitation for tenant right.

Col. CONOLLY complained that those who promoted discontent and agitation amongst the tenantry of Ireland on this subject of tenant right had excited a more mischievous and turbulent order of things than had previously existed.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed it as his opinion, that if any further delay was permitted in settling this question of tenant right, the landlords would ere long lose their position, and their property be transferred to other hands. A larger number of persons had died of starvation in Ireland during the last year than had fallen in any war.

Mr. TRELAWNY was opposed to the bill altogether, and should divide against it.

Mr. HUME reminded the House that every attempt which had been made to interfere between master and workman had been followed by far greater injury to the workman than to the master. He believed the same result would follow any legislative interference between landlord and tenant. (Hear, hear.) Though he should be glad to secure payment to tenants for their improvements, it was necessary at the same time to provide that such improvements should be made with the sanction of the landlord, and by previous agreement, and not by any compulsory act of that House. Looking at the varying customs in different parts of the country, he was of opinion that any law which should impose one rule for all would be most injurious. (Hear.)

Sir W. SOMERVILLE concurred with the honourable member for Montrose, that a law compelling the adoption of any particular custom for every district would be injudicious and injurious; and any law which should give rise to litigation in Ireland between the landlords and tenants, would be a curse to the country. (Hear.) But, by giving leave to bring in this bill, the House would not be pledged to it; and seeing the great attention the hon. member for Rochdale had paid to this subject, he thought it would be scarcely treating him with respect to refuse him that permission.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL reminded the hon. member for Montrose that the law of Ireland did already interfere between landlord and tenant, but in a way that took part with the strong against the weak.

Dr. BOWRING hoped his hon. friend, Mr. Trelawny, would allow the bill to be introduced without a division.

Mr. TRELAWNY, out of respect for the hon. member for Rochdale only, consented to forego his intention of dividing; and the bill was ordered to be brought in.

THE RIOT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—Mr. M. MILNES wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman (Sir G. Grey) as to the collision which took place yesterday in Trafalgar-square between the people and the police. ("Oh," and a laugh.) A meeting was, as he had been informed, held yesterday, called together by a certain individual, which meeting was allowed to take place, and the proceedings were carried on in a perfectly peaceable manner; many speakers were heard, and perfect decorum and tranquillity were, on the part of the people, observed. But, after the speaking had ceased, and when the meeting was about to disperse, a collision took place between the people and the police, which resulted, as he understood, in grave consequences. He thought, under these circumstances, it was desirable the House should know what were the directions which had been given to the police in respect to this meeting (oh, oh), because he believed, on the one hand, that the freest discussion by the people of all public matters was the best security for the public peace in this country (hear, hear), and on the other, he believed the police force of this metropolis were always anxious to do their duty in the best and most satisfactory manner. (Hear.)—Sir G. GREY: The meeting to which the hon. member had referred was convened by an individual, as he had stated—that individual being a Mr. Cochrane, who had, by advertisements in the public papers, and by handbills issued by him, summoned a public meeting in Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Income Tax. The Commissioners of Police becoming aware of this, called Mr. Cochrane's attention to an Act, the 57th George III., which prohibited any public meeting being held during the sitting of Parliament at any place within a mile of Westminster-hall, except in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden. Mr. Cochrane replied to this communication that his purpose was to petition against the Income Tax, and that he was not before aware that such object was illegal. The Commissioners rejoined that they had not asserted that to meet to petition against the Income Tax was illegal; but that it was illegal to hold any public meeting during the sitting of Parliament within the limits they had before stated. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cochrane then gave up the project, and intimated by placards to the public that the meeting would not be held. Some persons, however, assembled at the place mentioned; but with regard to the collisions between the police and the people, and the grave consequences which had followed (a laugh), he believed they had all been comprised in the breaking of some lamps, which the police most effectually but most temperately suppressed. (Hear.)

PASSENGERS' BILL.—On the bringing up of the Report on this Bill, Mr. LABOUCHERE intimated that he had amended the bill in accordance with the suggestion made to him on the previous night, by providing that sick passengers landing on any part of our shores should have the right to be conveyed back to the place of embarkation, and that in case of persons landing in consequence of sickness, the passage money should be returned. The report was then received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at a few minutes after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ANSTEE, the House went into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Sir R. INGLIS moved the omission of certain words from the first clause, the effect of which omission would be to render the bill in reality of no effect. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the clause sustained by a vote of 94 to 59.

Mr. HENLEY then moved an amendment to the clause, to prevent the act of 1st Elizabeth from being repealed by the bill.

After some discussion, the Committee again divided, when the amendment was negatived, and the clause sustained by a vote of 151 to 119.

Mr. NEWDEGATE then moved an amendment to the clause, to leave out certain words, which legalize the introduction, under particular circumstances, of certain bulls from the see of Rome; which amendment, after some further discussion, was agreed to without a division, in order to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move to insert words confining the introduction of bulls to such as were not of a treasonable character.

To the motion to insert these words, Mr. LAW moved as an amendment that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 175 to 124.

The Chairman shortly afterwards reported progress. The committee to sit again on Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships only sat for a very short time, and transacted no business of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH LABOURERS FROM FRANCE.—Mr. STAFFORD wished to know from the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he had received any information with respect to the expulsion of the English labourers from France; and if so, whether the Government had taken any means to forward these persons so expelled to their respective homes. He (Mr. Stafford) had also been requested to ask whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to retaliate. Sir G. GREY said, that, in answer to the latter part of the question, he would state that the Government had not the slightest notion of retaliation. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the former part of the question, he would state that, early on Sunday morning last, he received a letter from the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Palmerston), enclosing to him a communication which that noble Lord had received from the British Consul at Havre, stating that a number of French workmen employed in the factories at Rouen had demanded the immediate dismissal of all the English men and women employed in those factories. Those persons had been in consequence compelled to leave Rouen suddenly, and had taken refuge on board a steam-boat, which fortunately happened to be in the port. So suddenly had these persons been compelled to leave, that they had not had the means of obtaining the payment of the wages due to them, and in many instances they were only partially clothed. Upon their arrival at Havre they were in a most destitute condition, and the British Consul there had taken means to forward them to this country, after having provided them with all that they stood in need of. The Commissary of Rouen, who had been communicated with, had stated that he should do all in his power to prevent a similar occurrence; and, further, he had taken upon himself to guarantee, on behalf of the Provisional Government, compensation to those poor persons who had been expelled from France.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD then rose to move for leave to introduce a bill to amend the "Irish Poor Relief Extension Act," with a view to the repeal of the 10th section, called the "quarter acre clause," which precluded from obtaining poor relief all persons who possessed more than a quarter of an acre of land.—A short discussion followed, in which Sir W. SOMERVILLE (the Secretary for Ireland) and Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, and on a division it was negatived by a majority of 114 to 21.

The House then adjourned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Notice."—The error is not in the Problem, but in your inaccurate mode of expressing it. Our Diagram gives a black Pawn at Black's Q R 3d; you, in your description, persist in giving a White one. Set the position up as we published it, and you will find no difficulty in reconciling it with the solution. We never heard of "Dop-mate." Stalemate is a drawn game.

"P. R. S."—1. With much pleasure, if the diagram is sent. 2. Mr. Bolton has not quite abandoned the chiquered field. We have just had the gratification of receiving one of those beautiful stratagems from him, in the construction of which he stands unrivalled.

"H. S., Preston."—We are very glad to hear from you again. They shall receive immediate attention.

"Woodstockiensis."—The idea is ingenious. It shall appear hereafter.

"Sopraccitta."—Enigma No. 273 is perfectly free from error. The solution is simply—1. K to R 5th; 2. Kt to K 5th; 3. B to K 7th, mate. Pretty; is it not?

"A Tory."—A naval man of many years' service.

"Potter and Clark."—A Pawn reaching his 8th sq can be exchanged for a second Queen, and the player of it thus have two Queens on the board at once.

"J. R. R., Manchester."—Very true.

"J. N."—It shall be given in due time. Your solution is correct.

"G. P."—They shall be examined. Some address must be given, or where can any one desirous of playing you direct his challenge?

"S. B."—The previous ones were so faulty, that it was out of the question to think of publishing them. We hope you have devoted more time to the present; in that case we have no fear of them.

"C. W. C."—It demands more time to examine than we can give to it at this moment. We shall probably hear from the author on the subject.

"Honorary Secretary."—Reading.—The subject is treated of in Carrara's work, of which there is a translation by Mr. Lewis, price about 10s.

Solutions by "C. W. C.," "C. J. B.," "Dea," "J. H. W.," "G. A. H.," "P. G. L.," "A. L. M.," "Woodstockiensis," "Sopraccitta," "Q. Q.," "Susan," "Brixtonian," "Romsey," "B. L. C.," "A. D.," "Gand," "Tiro," "A. D. A.," "J. N.," "V. et V.," "M. D.," "Miles," and "M. P.," are correct. Those by "L. L. T.," "J. F.," and "H. H." are wrong.

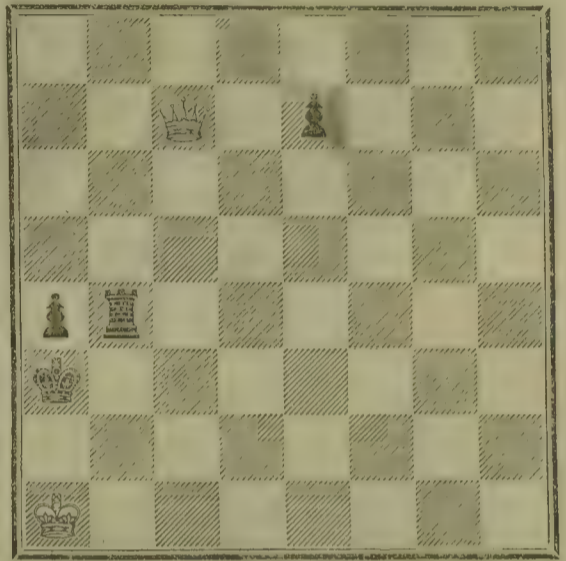
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO 215.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 5th	K takes B	3. Kt to K 5th	P to K Kt 3d
2. Kt to Q 7th	K to R 3d	4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM, NO. 216.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 284. By HERR KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2d	K at Q 5th	P at K 2d	
Q at her B 7th	P at K Kt 3d	P at K Kt 5th	
Kt at K 3d		White playing first, mates in 3 moves	

No. 285. By Mr. F. R. DREW.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 8th	K at Q 4th	R at Q Kt 3d	
Q at her B 8th	P's at K 5th, Q 5th	Kt at K 5th	and 6th, and Q B 4th
	White to play and mate in three moves.		

No. 286. By the same.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 3d	K at his Kt 4th	B at Q 3d	B at Q B 8th
P's at K R 4th and Q 6th	Q at K B sq	P's at K Kt 3d and K B 5th	P at K R 3d
	B at K R 4th		
	White to play and mate in four moves.		

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE is no such thing as good without alloy in human affairs. Of this the latest modern instance of account is that furnished by the Revolution which has just frightened Europe from its propriety. Paris has appointed for its social elements Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; but what has become of that noble equestrian tournament that was wont at Easter to delight the citizens hard by princely Chantilly. France has gained a Republic, but the world has lost the Great French Steeple Chase!

This sport of steeple chasing has achieved a great popularity, partly because of what it exhibits, and partly because of that which it conceals. The holiday groups scattered in the vicinity of the winning post, are watched with the noble horsemanship that solicits their admiration at the thrilling moment of the climax—and saved the offence of seeing the noblest animals in creation put to death by torture, for their amusement, by an arrangement which places such fences as ensure a casualty out of sight—where broken backs, and necks, and thighs are incidents which only mark them in the shape of rumour. Horace, in his "Ars Poetica" explains the different effects of seeing and hearing. But a truce with fault-finding; the season of legitimate racing has now arrived, and would man only not be "to man unjust," there is goodly matter in store.

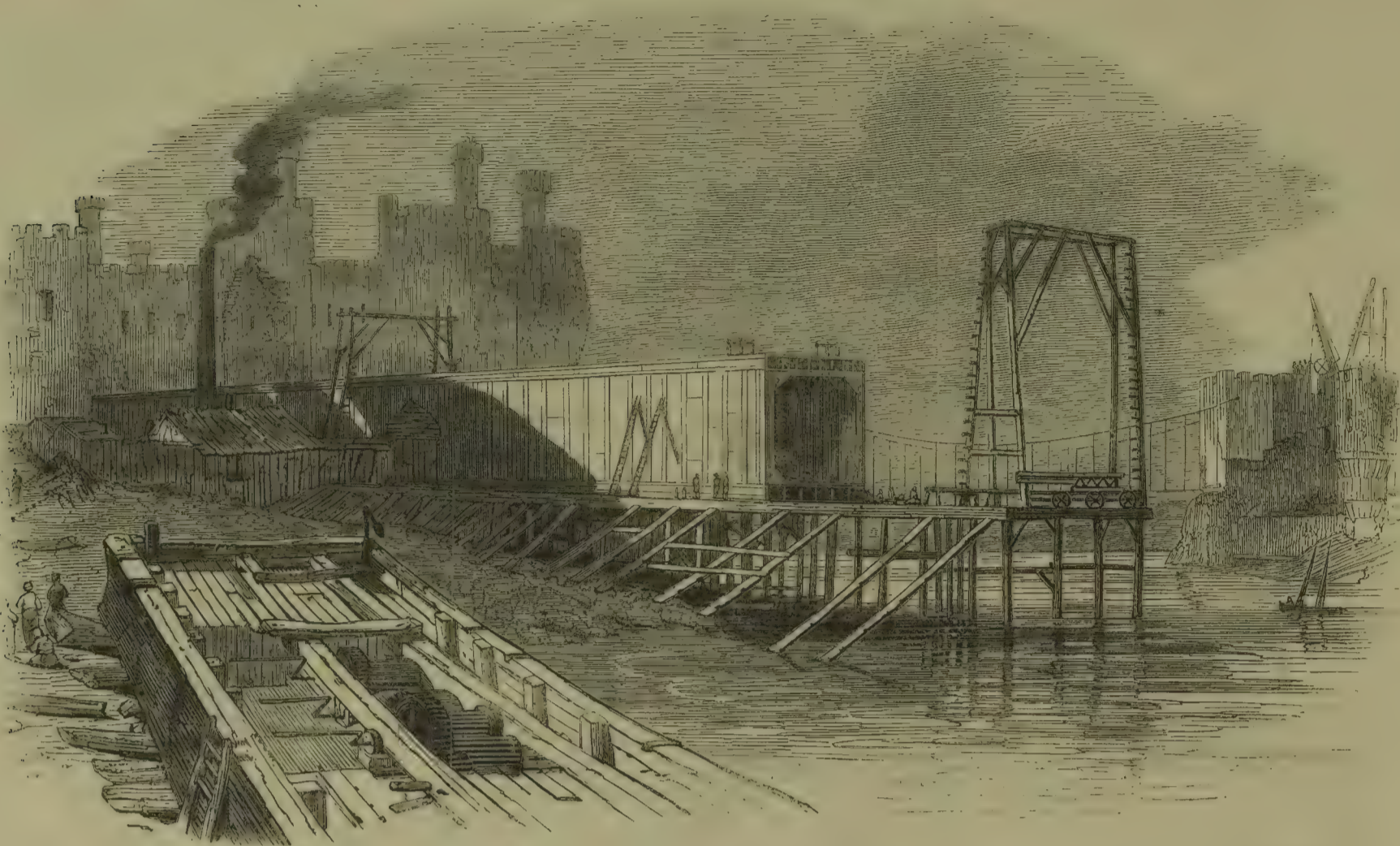
The Sheet Calendar, published on Wednesday, among other announcements, puts forward a handicap to be run for at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Meeting, for which six hundred and thirty-nine horses are weighted,—beginning with the Hero 9st. 10lbs., and finishing with the Brandy Bet colt 4st. 7lbs., a pretty extensive field for speculation! The present state of the market, however, is by no means on an average with the material offered for competition. In many cases the prices quoted are merely nominal—even the favourites have few friends. Surplice, so long at the head of the Derby list, and still rated at 9 to 1, has not been publicly backed at all lately; while, as we hinted it would be, Spring Jack has advanced, 12 to 1 having been taken about him. Green's "Hot" is still under a cloud. Some will have it that Assault is not so sound as he might be; most probably his present attack is an affection of the legs. Fern, a son of Venson, has been in the ascendant. He is in good hands, and can command a large capital of *prestige*—two great points in favour of a book horse. He is also in the Two Thousand, and, if near the mark, will scarcely keep the stable while such a stake is being run for. The Chester Cup has had a fair share of trouble, but for the present the great steeple-chases engross much attention. This month will see them out, however, and then the Turf will be itself again. Should it escape the political and social blight which now too generally prevails, we may count upon a prolific season.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A day of unparalleled dullness, and only one alteration, viz., in Jericho, whose lameness appears to have been a "weak invention" of certain parties desirous of "getting on." The prices current will be found to embrace almost as many evenests as favourites:—

WARWICK TRIAL STAKES. Even on Volley and Liston.	WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP. 2 to 1 agst Ballinlad.	LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE. 15 to 1 agst Alexander The Curate and St. Leger are the favourites.	NORTHAMPTON HANICAP. 15 to 1 agst Mountain Dew (t) 15 to 1 agst Joe Lovell
8 to 1 on the field	12 to 1 agst Thistledown	9 to 1 agst Jericho 9 to 1 — Tuffhaunter	12 to 1 agst Rat Trap (t) 20 to 1 — Glen Saddle (t)
7 to 2 agst Blazo (t)	35 to 1 agst Lightning 40 to 1 — Glen Saddle	40 to 1 agst Hotten Matloff c. 40 to 1 — Lady Hylda	50 to 1 agst Ballinlad 1000 to 15 — Conyngham (t)
13 to 1 agst Glendower		DEBAY.	13 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t)

THE TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER CONWAY.



THE IRON TUBE ON THE PLATFORM ON WHICH IT WAS BUILT.

THE Tubular Bridge, which is constructed to carry the Chester and Holyhead line of railway over the river Conway, is one of the most unique examples of engineering skill ever imagined or carried into execution. Though inferior in length and weight to the Britannia Tubular Bridge, now in course of erection over the Menai Straits, for the same railway, yet, being built on precisely the same principles, and raised to its destined site by the same power, it may, from the circumstance of its being the *first* erected, be deemed a *first* idea, to be carried out in its fullest extent in its mighty contemporary. As the floating and erecting this singular construction is a most important event in engineering annals, fraught with interest to the scientific world, and wonderful to the unscientific, we have devoted some space to its complete illustration.

We are happy to add, that on Monday last the labour of raising this vast tube was very nearly accomplished. The tube, which at first was resting on part of the platform on which it was built, was raised eight inches by pumping the water out of the pontoons, which had been placed under it. At about eleven (the tide still on the flow) the whole fabric was got under weigh, and slowly drawn down by means of hawsers attached to various convenient places, and worked by capstans, until it arrived within a few feet of its proper position at the north side, and in its right position at the south, or Conway side, when, owing to the pontoons on that side touching the bottom, it could be got no farther, and, the tide receding, the tube was left unsupported on the two temporary stone-beds, built inside the abutments. With this single, and, indeed, trivial, exception, the whole operation was performed in a most satisfactory manner, and the tube will, doubtless, be in its place in the course

of the week. Standing on the tube were Messrs. G. and R. Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Frank Forster, Captain Claxton, Captain Moorsom, and the contractor, Mr. Evans. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given by the workmen and spectators, Captain Claxton giving the signal, and finishing by snatching his speaking-trumpet, and pitching it into the Straits. A great number of professional gentlemen were present to witness this great engineering work.

The tube was floated to the piers on six huge pontoons, three at either end, constructed near the spot where the tube was erected; and in the view we give, representing the tube on the platform where it was built, one of the pontoons occupies a prominent place in the foreground. The pontoons are 100 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 10 feet high.

The pontoons were floated under the platform on which the tube rested at low water; and the piles supporting the platform being taken away, the whole mass of the tube rested upon two stone piers, temporarily erected at either end for that purpose; but as the tide rose, the pontoons lifted the tube from these piers, and transported it to the shelf prepared for it below the presses on the permanent piers.

In our view of the floating the tube, the buoys are shown which were fixed in the stream to guide the mighty fabric in its course; and the appearance of the tube on its pontoons, shored up to steady it, forms a singular and impressive picture.

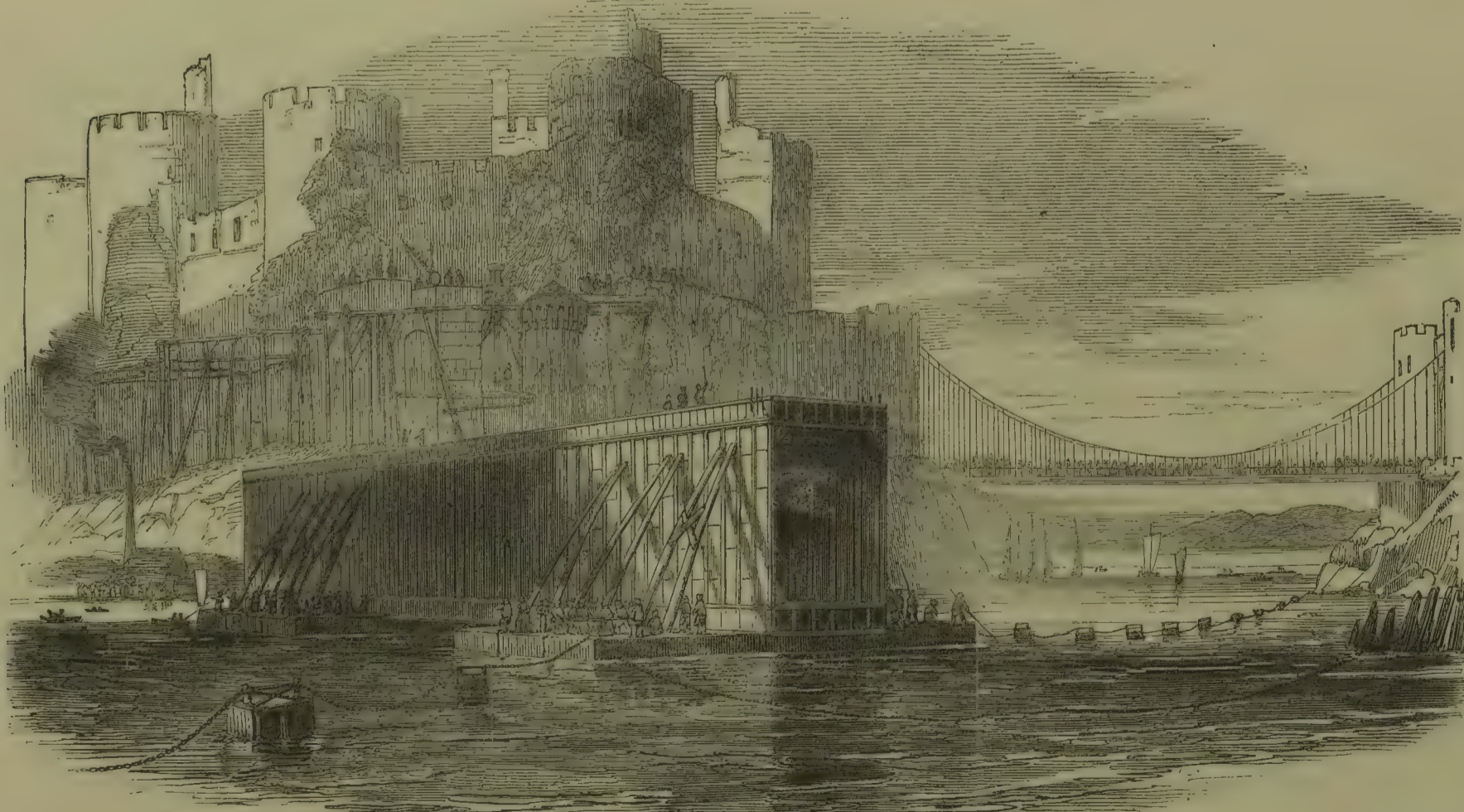
The bridge had not been lifted to its place at the time of our going to press, or at least no intelligence of the event had reached our office at that time; but through the kindness of R. Stephenson, Esq., the

chief engineer, we are enabled to describe the apparatus prepared for the lifting, and to illustrate it completely by diagrams; and these we now proceed to describe.

On a piece of land projecting into the Conway, about 100 yards from the site of the piers to the Bridge, an enormous platform was raised on piles, and on this the work of erecting the tube has been carried on. The tube has been twelve months in construction, and the novel manner in which it is arranged and built is worthy of the eminent engineer who planned it. One of our representations shows it, as completed, resting on its platform previous to its being lowered on the pontoons destined to bear it to the piers of the Bridge.

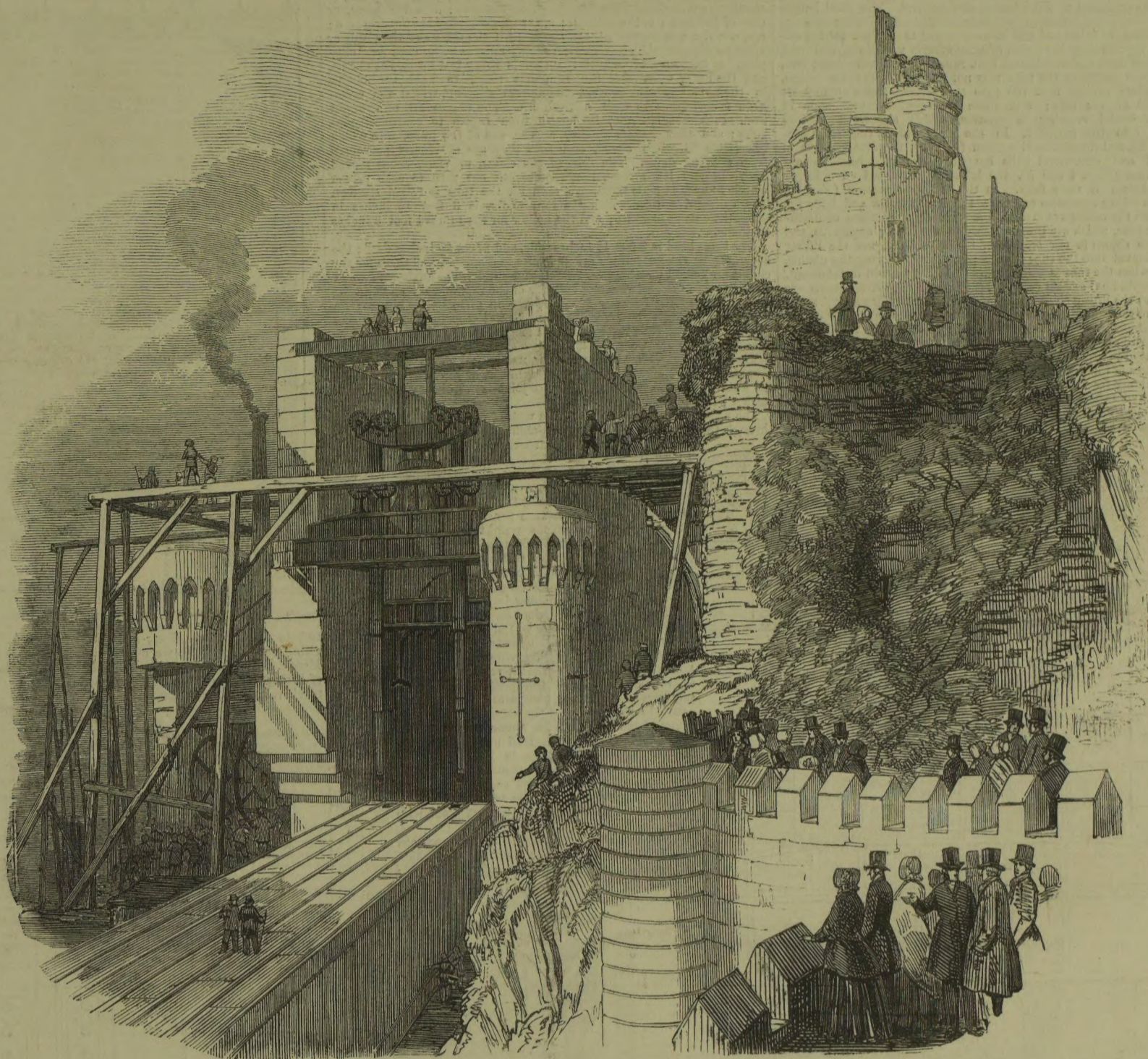
The idea furnished by the word "tube," however, gives no idea of its form, inasmuch as that is suggestive of a circularly-formed tunnel, whereas in fact the Bridge is like a huge chest, such an one as the geni of Eastern romances might be supposed to fabricate.

The Tube is made of wrought-iron plates, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch, riveted together, strengthened by T irons; and, to give additional strength to the whole, a series of cells is formed at the top and at the bottom of the tube, between an inner ceiling and floor and the exterior plates. In our sectional engraving (Fig. 1) the peculiar construction of this wonderful specimen of engineering skill is fully elucidated, and it will be observed that T irons strengthen the top and sides, and that the iron plates which form the cells are riveted and held in their places by angle irons. The upper cells, eight in number, in the transverse section, are nearly square, being 1 foot 9 inches high, and 1 foot $8\frac{1}{4}$ wide. The lower cells, six in number, are



FLOATING THE TUBE TO ITS DESTINATION.

THE TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER CONWAY



THE TUBE AT THE PIERS JUST PREVIOUS TO BEING RAISED TO ITS PLACE.



THE CONWAY TUNNEL BRIDGE AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

2 feet 3½ inches wide, by 1 foot 9 inches high. The space between wall and wall, if we may so speak, of the tube, is 14 feet, and the height of the whole, inclusive of the cells, is 22 feet 3½ inches at the ends, and 25 feet 6 inches at the centre. The total length of the tube is 412 feet. One end of the tube will be fixed to the masonry of the pier, but the other end will be so arranged as to allow for the expansion of the metal by the action of atmospheric variations, and will, therefore, rest upon eleven rollers of iron, running on a bed plate; and, that the whole weight of the tube may not be carried by these rollers, six girders are carried over the tube and riveted to the upper parts of the sides of the tube; and these side portions rest upon 12 balls of gun-metal running in grooves, which are fixed to iron beams let into the masonry. In the Engravings, transverse section (Fig. 2), and longitudinal section (Fig. 3), the arrangement of the rollers and gun-metal balls are fully shown, whilst in our small diagram (Figs. 4 and 5), the latter is developed on a larger scale, to explain it more fully. In the transverse section (Fig. 2), showing the lifting apparatus and tube, the iron girders and balls are seen at *g*, and the rollers are marked *h h*. The other portions of beam-work in the tube, which are those relating to the lifting apparatus, and not therefore shown in our section of the tube itself, are the lifting beams *i i*, riveted into the tube for the purpose of carrying the chains, but which, when the tube is placed in its destined bed, will be taken out.

In the longitudinal section (Fig. 3), the ends of the lifting beams are shown at *c c*; the lifting chains, *a a*; and *b b*, the beam for strengthening the bottom of the tube. The other references are *A*, the interior of the tube; *B, B, B*, are the ends of the expansion rollers; and *C, C, C*, the ends of the cross girders, and the gun-metal expansion balls, for taking part of the weight of the tube. Our small diagram (Fig. 6), gives an idea of the appearance of the exterior of the tube.

The machinery for raising this stupendous piece of iron-work consists of two hydraulic rams, one at either pier. As may be seen by reference to our transverse sectional representation (Fig. 2), the rams are fixed on massive bearing girders, which are firmly bedded in the masonry of the piers. *A* is the bearing girder; *B B* the sides of the piers; *C*, another iron girder, fixed into the piers, about 18 feet above the bearing girder; and into this the guide rods *D, D*, from the press, to steady the cross-head when in action, are fastened; *a* is the press, or case of the ram; *b*, the cylinder; *c*, the ram carrying the cross-head *d*; *e, e, e, e, e, e, e, e*, are the wheels which turn the screws of the clams or vices for clipping the chains *f f*: the upper clams being used for "clipping," or holding fast, whilst the ram is rising and lifting the chains, and the lower ones, after the ram has risen, to hold the chains in their places, and prevent them from slipping, whilst the cross-head comes down to take a fresh lift. The chains are of wrought iron, each link six feet in length from centre to centre of pin-holes; and they have shoulders at the end of the links, into which the clams fit when closed, and thus they are effectually prevented from slipping down. The sides of the clams, or vices, being moved by right and left screws, they require but one man to each pair of wheels to open or close them. At each lift the tube is raised six feet. The cylinder, within which the ram works, is 3 feet 1½ inches in diameter, outside measure; and the hollow for the ram is 1 foot 8 inches in diameter.

The cross head is 9 feet 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 5½ inches deep; the apertures for the guide-rods are 6 inches in diameter, and those for the chains are 2 feet 1 inch long, by 1 foot 1½ inch wide. The guide-rods are 11 feet 3½ inches long between the cylinder of the ram and the cross head. The case of the cylinder is not square in plan, but is longer than broad, being 5 feet 2 inches in length, by 3 feet 9 inches in width; and strong ribs spring from the corners and longest sides to strengthen it, as shown in our delineations.

The space allowed for water is very narrow all round the ram, and there is a deep collar at the top of the cylinder, at which part the space for water is stopped, and a water-tight joint is formed by means of a leather packing in it.

The aperture for the entrance of the water into the cylinder is bored through the collar, and is only three-eighths of an inch in diameter; and the quantity of water each cylinder will hold is 66 gallons.

Each press, being 18 inches diameter, equals 324 circular inches; and, being worked under a pressure of three tons per inch, will lift 972 tons; but it is calculated they would bear four tons per inch, and be capable of supporting the enormous weight of 1296 tons. The Conway tube is about 1300 tons weight, and each ram, therefore, has to lift but 650 tons.

The water is forced into the cylinders by means of steam-engines fixed between the vacant piers, on which the second tube will ere long be placed. The engines are on the high-pressure principle, with the cylinder placed horizontally. The piston-rod passes through stuffing boxes at each end of the cylinder; a cross-head is connected to the piston-rod, giving motion, by side rods and cranks, to two fly-wheels, one placed on each side of the engine. Into the piston-rod, at each end, the plungers of the forcing-pumps are fixed, having a stroke equal to the stroke of the steam piston. The steam piston is 17 inches in diameter; the plunger of the pumps 1 inch and 1-16 in diameter; and the length of the stroke is 16 inches. The boilers are on the tubular principle, somewhat like those of the locomotive engine, but without circular fire-places. The whole being very portable, is fixed on a frame-work of wood with very little trouble.

To Robert Stephenson, Esq., the engineer, our best thanks are due for the readiness with which he granted us permission to copy his plans;

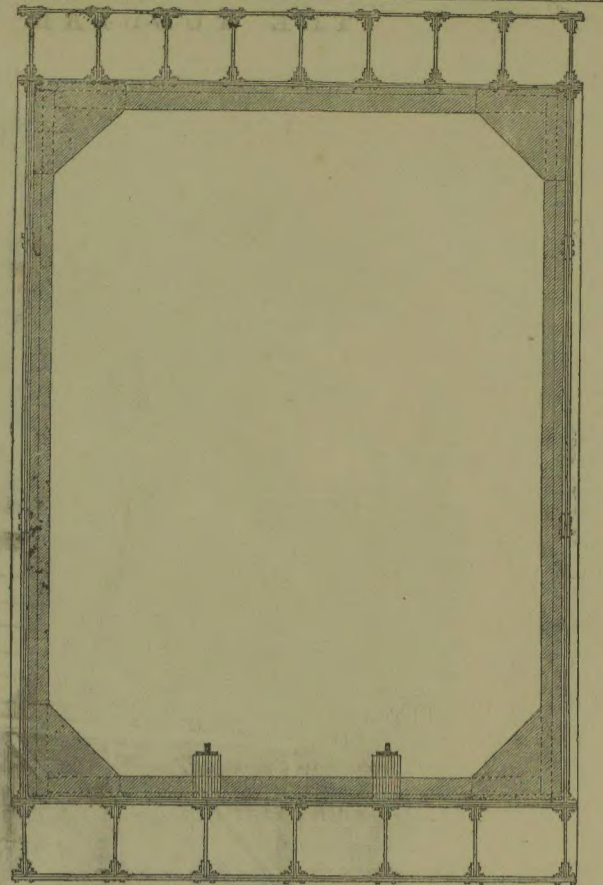


FIG. 1.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TUBE.

and to Edwin Clark, Esq., assistant engineer, for his kindness in revising our description, we offer our warmest thanks; and also to Messrs. Easton and Amos, the engineers to whom is entrusted the task of lifting the tube by their hydraulic rams, we are greatly indebted for much valuable information.

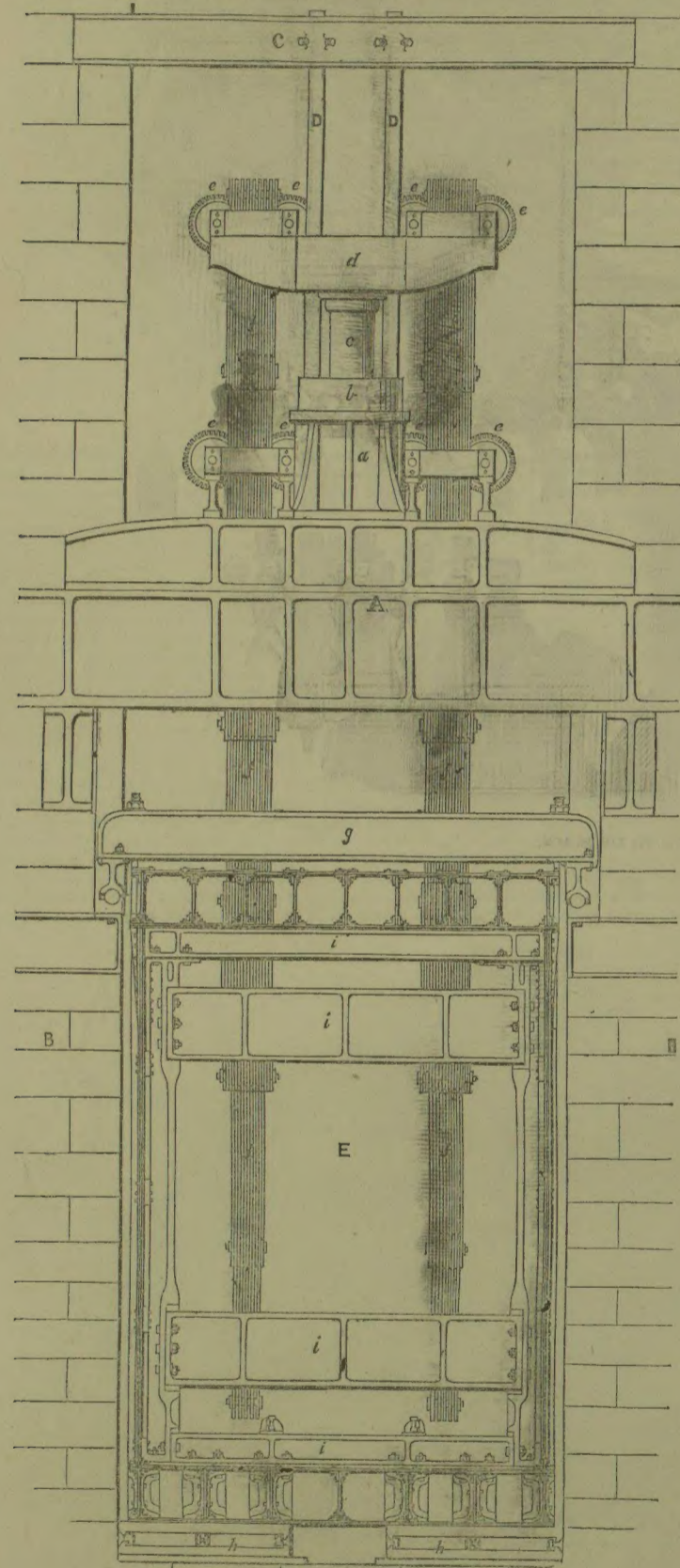


FIG. 2.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TUBE AND LIFTING APPARATUS.

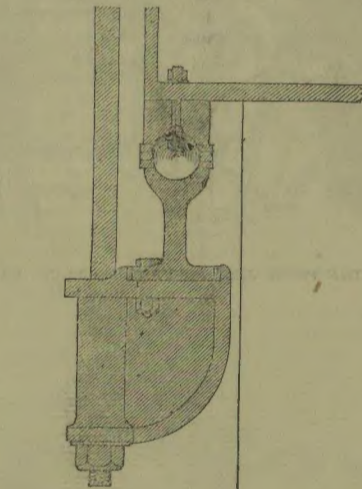


FIG. 4.—GUN-METAL BALLS FOR EXPANSION OF THE TUBE.

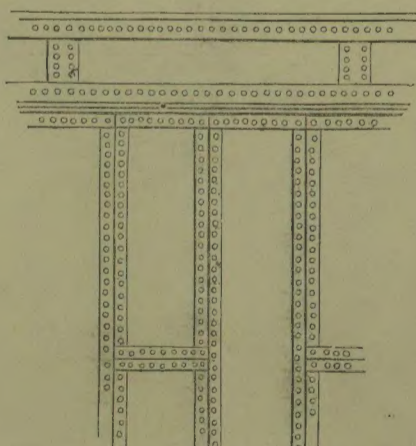


FIG. 5.—EXTERIOR APPEARANCE OF IRON PLATES RIVETED TOGETHER.

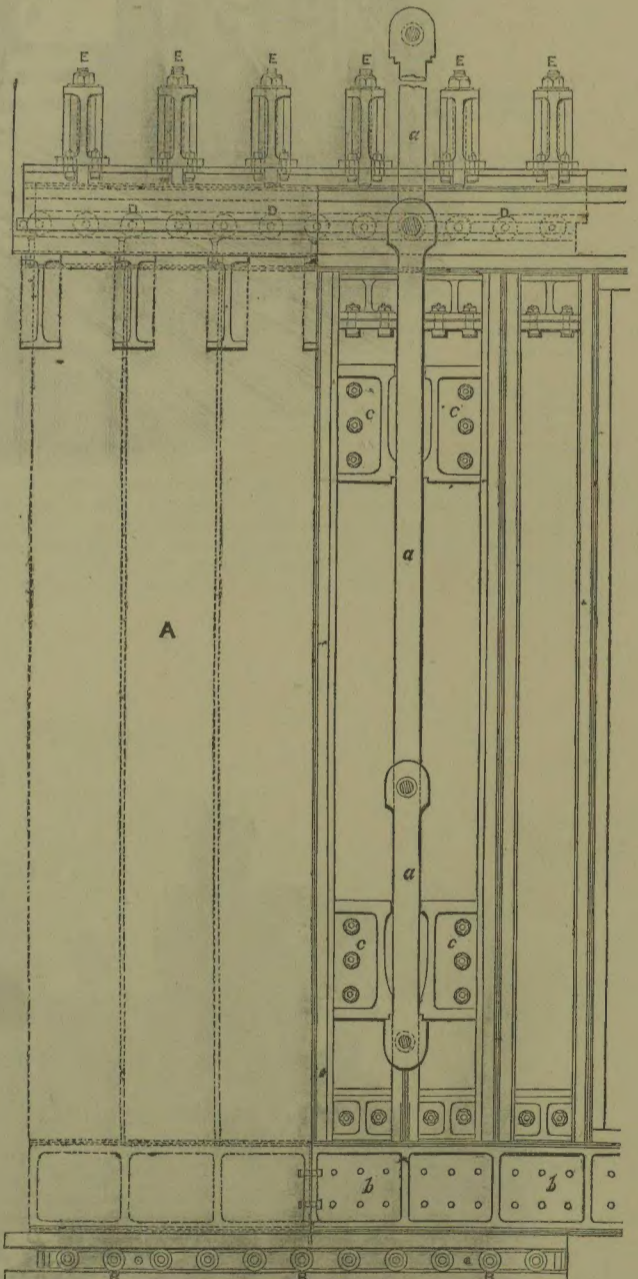


FIG. 3.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE TUBE AND LIFTING BEAMS.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat fresh up to-day was very small, and the stands were rather scantily filled with samples of both red and white, although the week's arrivals coastwise have amounted to 4850 quarters. Selected qualities were in moderate request, at fully Monday's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds very little was doing, at late rates. There was an improved demand for most kinds of foreign wheat, but we have no advance to notice in value. The supply on offer was not so large. Fine malting barley moved off steadily, at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were neglected. There was a better inquiry for malt, but no improvement was noticed in value. Oats were quite as dear, with a steady demand. All other articles as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4850; barley, 5910; oats, 5480. Irish: oats, 700. Foreign: wheat, 4380; barley, 2360; oats, 8720 quarters. Flour, 3090 sacks. Malt, 6350 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; ditto, white, 4s 7d to 5s 4d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; ditto, white, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; rye, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; grinding barley, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; distilling ditto, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; malting ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; brown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; Kingston and Ware, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; Chevalier, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; potato ditto, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; ditto, white, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; tick beans, new, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; ditto, old, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; grey peas, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; mung, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; white, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; bolters, 3s 5d to 4s 1d, per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s 1d to 4s 6d; Suffolk, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Bocking and Yorkshire, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 2s 3d to 2s 7d per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—This market has ruled exceedingly heavy this week, and in some instances the quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 5s 4d to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s 4d to 5s; Hempseed, 3s 2d to 3s 6d per quarter; Coriander, —s to —s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 3s 10d to 4s; white ditto, 3s 10d to 4s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 10s to £13 15s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 6s 8d to 7s 3d per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household do, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 11d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 41s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 10d; barley, 30s 11d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 42s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s; barley 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter are in moderate request, at full prices; but, to press sales of the middling and inferior kinds, 1s to 2s per cwt less money must be taken. Carlow, frs, landed, 9s to 9s 6d; Clonmel and Cork, 9s to 9s 6d; Waterford, 8s to 9s; Belfast, 8s to 9s; Limerick, 8s to 9s 2d; Tralee, 8s to 8s 6d; and Sligo, 8s to 8s 6d, per cwt. On board, or for future delivery, very little is doing. Fine new Dorset butter—the supply of which is good—moves off steadily, at 10s 4d to 11s 2d per cwt. Other parcels are a dull inquiry. Fine Friesland butter is firm, at 10s 4d to 11s 2d per cwt. Fine Kiel may be quoted at 10s 4d to 10s 6d; and other qualities, 7s to 10s per cwt. There is an improved inquiry for the best Irish bacon, at 6s 2d to 6s 6d for prime Waterford sliced. Other parcels are a dull inquiry. Irish hams and tierce middles are selling at 5s 6d to 5s 8d; and scalded, 5s 2d to 5s 6d per cwt. Bladder lard has again fallen 1s to 2s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are a slow sale.

Hops (Friday).—On the whole there is a slight improvement in the demand for the best hops of last year's growth, at full prices. So little is doing in most other kinds, that the quotations are almost nominal. Scarcely a transaction has taken place in old hops for some time past—Sussex pockets, £2 18s to £2 3s; Wexford Kent ditto, £2 3s to £2 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £2 3s to £2 8s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of English-fed beasts here to-day was small, that of foreign on the increase, and of fair average quality. Notwithstanding the attendance of both town and country buyers was limited, the beef trade, owing to the falling-off in the arrivals of meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall was very steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, Monday's prices, and a good clearance was effected. The numbers of foreign stock were 124 oxen and cows, 530 sheep, and 49 calves. With sheep we were again scantily supplied. All breeds sold freely, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Calves were in moderate supply, and, already requested, at an improvement in value of 3d per 8lb. Pigs were a slow sale, but not cheap. Much cow were selling at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts. 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 1s to 2s; and quarter old store pigs, 1s to 2s each. Beasts, 759; cows, 155; sheep, 2050; calves, 196; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were very firm to-day, and prices were well supported in every instance.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although at the close of last week the English Market had assumed a greater appearance of firmness, which was fully supported by the result of Monday's transactions, the events of Tuesday rendered it as unsettled as at the commencement of the previous week. Consols on Monday fluctuated between 82½ and 82¾. On opening, Tuesday's prices were 82½ to 82¾, at which quotations they remained until the middle of the day. A gradual reaction then commenced, and a fall of one per cent. was soon registered. After the customary hours of business a still lower quotation was made. The resignation of the French Finance Minister, M. Godechaux, through a feeling of inability to contend with the difficulties of his position, was the principal cause of the depression; to which may be added the failure of the banking-house of Louin and Company, as well as the delay in the opening of the Paris course. On Wednesday, however, an improved feeling was manifest, and the opening prices were at an improvement of ½ per cent., quoting 81½ to 81¾. From these prices a further improvement to 81¾ was made, but some heavy sales for the fall later in the day again, depressed prices to 81½; and, after the close of regular business, a further depression occurred. This downward tendency existed as strongly on Thursday, continental advices being regarded as serious, not merely politically, but in relation to commercial transactions. Consols, early in the day, were firm at 81½; afterwards receding to 80½, and again improving to 81. Exchangeer Bills have been tolerably firm, and will, in all probability, continue so, from their being regarded as a favorite temporary investment during the fluctuations, consequent on the present unsettled state of affairs. At the close of the market, which was dull, prices stood, for Bank Stock, 198; Reduced, 81; Consols, 80½; New 3½ per Cent., 81½; Long Annuities, 8½; Consols for Account, 80½; Exchangeer Bills, £1000, 29 p.; £500, 29 p.; Small, 29 p.

A financial crisis, the usual result of revolutionary insecurity, appears to have commenced in Paris. Gouin and Company, one of the most extensive mercantile and trading banking firms in that capital, suspended payment on Monday last. The failure arises from the impossibility of realising its assets during the present disturbed state of affairs. Fortunately, the losses will be confined to the shareholders, it having been a company founded on the ancient banking firm of Lafitte and Co. The suspension will, however, operate severely on the small class of traders in Paris, of whom the majority were clients of the bank. Its outstanding liabilities are estimated at 50,000,000 fr., or 2,000,000 sterling. The Paris Bourse opened on Wednesday. The Three per Cents. quoted, at opening, 58, afterwards declining to 56, with the most limited transactions. Everything seemed to indicate that the fall would continue in the French Rente. The amount of fall on Wednesday in the Three per Cents., was 9½; for the Fives, 14½. Nothing was done except for money, though, as on the preceding day, the official returns give prices for the Account. The Four per Cents. show a decline of 14½, closing at 66½, whilst the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were not quoted. In miscellaneous securities the fall is again most remarkable. Bank of France Shares are at 195½, or 40½ lower than the day before. Piedmont is at 550½, or 150½ lower. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are at 72½, or 20½ lower than they were a fortnight back; Roman closed at 75½, or 6½ lower on the day; and the City of Paris Bonds at 970½, or 25½ lower. In Railway Shares the fall has also continued. Marseilles and Boulogne, which were not quoted yesterday, closed to-day, the former at 315½, or 22½ lower, the latter at 165½, or 200½ lower. Orleans closed at 800½, or 150½ lower; Havre at 800½, or 50½ lower; Rouen at 485½, or 40½ lower; Northern at 345½, or 30½ lower; Bale 90½, or 25½ lower; Bordeaux at 390½, or 15½ lower; Nantes and Lyons show a fall of only 2½. Amidst all this *debacle*, the only thing that remains at yesterday's prices is Baudon Bank Shares, which are at yesterday's price, namely, 400½. Bons du Trésor were not negotiated in consequence of the Government having stopped the payment of them, as well as ceasing to discount them.

From Belgium the accounts are more favourable than at the beginning of the week. The following extract of a letter from Antwerp will convey a description of the recent and present state of business in that city:—"Antwerp has never been visited by such a financial crisis as the present. The first cause was the sudden announcement that the Belgian Bank would no longer discount; the second, the suspension of the Commercial Bank, which held about £160,000, deposits of merchants; the third, the panic which resulted from this suspension, and which produced a general run for specie; and the fourth, the general refusal to receive in payment anything but coin, which the bankers during two days were unable to supply. Luckily all these evils have now ceased, without our having to deplore any irreparable events, all our houses remaining as solvent as before. Money begins to come in on all sides; and the new law, authorising the circulation of English sovereigns at a legal exchange of 25s. 30c. leads us to expect a good supply. As I said before, the creditors of the Commercial Bank will lose nothing. Already this week they will receive a first dividend; the fate of the shareholders, however, may be different. Never have we had a political epoch in which we have been more quiet. Never did a better spirit towards the King and the Government prevail. All parties are united for peace and for the maintenance of order. As to a union with France, no one would dream of it." These events cannot, however, be regarded without alarm. The state of commerce in France, from political circumstances, in addition to the panic existing both in Belgium and Holland, must have a serious effect upon our own exports for the present year, and materially affect the return to activity so much needed in our manufacturing towns.

The Foreign Market opened on Monday at about the prices of the previous week. On Tuesday, however, considerable depression occurred, Spanish and Portuguese experiencing a considerable fall. Spanish Five per Cents. receded from 13½ to 12½ for Money; Passives, to 3½; Three per Cents. to 24. Portuguese Four per Cents. declined to 16½ to 17 for Money, for the Account 17. Business since has been almost confined to sales, and to record prices would be only to recapitulate progressive decline, as the following closing rates will prove:—Brazilian Bonds, 79; Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent, 88½; Mexican 5 per Cent, 184½; Ditto, Account, 14½; Portuguese 4 per Cent, Account, 17; Russian Bonds, 95; Spanish 5 per Cent, 184½; Ditto, Account, 11½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 23½; Ditto, Account, 23; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild, 41½; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 72.

The Share Market continues to suffer in connection with the other markets, although it would be difficult to find any valid reason for the decline in the shares of the dividend-paying lines, or those nearly completed. To new lines, the unsettled state of affairs must prove a check for an indefinite period. From the foreign lines, with the novel introduction of giving all labourers and employes a share of the profits, in addition to their salaries, a *minimum* dividend (if any) at the utmost can be hoped for. In the two latter cases, reasons for a heavy decline are palpable, but for the first case no just reason can be assigned. The closing prices are:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 22½; Caledonian, 29½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 12; East Anglia, £25 L. and E., and L. D., 8½; Ditto, £3 10s. 3d.; Eastern Counties, 13½ x d.; Ditto, Extension, ½ dis; East Lincolnshire, 16½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 35; Great Northern, 5½; Great Western, 92 x d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½ x d.; Ditto, Fifths, 21 x d.; Ditto, New £17, 9 x d.; Hull and Selby, Half-Shares, 49 x d.; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half-Shares, 33; Ditto, Fifths, 8; Ditto, Thirds (Reg), 7 dis; Ditto, West Riding Union, 3 dis; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 5½; London and Blackwall, 4½ x d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30; Ditto, Pref. Con. 5 per cent, 45½; London and North Western, 130½ x d.; Ditto, Quarters, 5½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), 10½; London and South Western, 49 x d.; Ditto, New £50, 26½ x d.; Ditto, Thirds, 3½ dis; Midland, 100 x d.; Ditto, £40 Shares, 39½ x d.; Ditto, £50 Shares, 11; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent, 119; Norfolk, 65 x d.; Ditto, New £20, 2½; North British, 24½; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; North Staffordshire, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3; Ditto, Ditto, Class B., 1½; South Staffordshire, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 25; Ditto, No. 4, 4½; South Wales, 7; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 3½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 14; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30½ x d.; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 28½ x d.; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 16½ x d.; Ditto, ditto No. 2, 10½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 63½; Ditto, Preference, 13; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28½ x d.; Boulogne and Amiens, ½; Dutch Rhenish, 1½; Northern of France, 3; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Lyons, 1½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; West Flanders, 1½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was rather quieter yesterday, more from the absence of news than any other cause. Consols at one period quoted 81 to 81½; but afterwards receded to 80½ for Money and Account. The Foreign Market continued heavy, and French Shares again receded; Paris and Lyons quoted 1½; Great Northern of France, 3.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

BANKRUPTS.

J SMITH and J COOPER, Marshall-street, Golden-square, woollen-draper. J and W WOODWARD, Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, builders. G STURT, St. Albans, banker. H VERTUE, Great St. Helens, City, corn factor. W H MORRIS, Meeting-house-lane, Peckham, boarding-house keeper. T T ASHLEY, Clerkwell-cloze, licensed victualler. T W GREEN, High Holborn, straw bonnet manufacturer. J O MASON, J MASON, and A MASON, New Broad-street, City, merchants. T HARWOOD, Oxford-street, saddler. D HUGHES, Tredgiler Iron-works, Monmouthshire, grocer. S BAGNALL, Junior, Leek, Staffordshire, grocer. E LAYFIELD, Burnley, Lancashire, boiler-maker. H MORRIS, Liverpool, licensed victualler. J CARTER, Liverpool, merchant. J H LINDLEY, Doncaster, Yorkshire, livery stable-keeper. G SMITH, Kippax, Yorkshire, grocer. G FRAMPTON, Beamstead, Dorsetshire, butcher. W MICKERBY, Falmouth, Cornwall, newspaper proprietor. J F FLETCHER and H FLETCHER, Over Darwen, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. W LEE and J LEE, Sunderland, Durham, iron-founders. T TYSON, Whitehaven, Cumberland, builder. T NESBITT and R C NESBITT, Sunderland, Durham, brewers. B LANCASTER, Oldbury, Worcestershire, carpenter. W PRICE, Preston, Lancashire.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

BANKRUPTS.

J O, J, and A MASON, New Broad-street, City, merchants. J WING, Cambridge, innkeeper. W WILLIAMS, Brecon, Brecknockshire, draper. S PRENTICE, Boxford, Suffolk, victualler. G S NAISH and T I GLENNE, Farringdon-street, snow-hill, general ironmongers. W LEE, Honiton, Devonshire, builder. W TYLER, Bristol, stationer. J B CHAPPEL, Bath, victualler. J PLUMLEY, Bowser Ashton, Somersetshire, market-gardener. J RANDALL, Bristol, innkeeper. E EVANS, the Cross, Cornmarket, stationer. T GLANDIER, Brimscombe, Gloucestershire, innkeeper. J SHEPHERD, Bristol, leather seller. J BAKER, Staunton-upon-Wye, Herefordshire, victualler. T HARRISON, Church Gresley and Wooden Box, Derbyshire, earthenware-manufacturer. J OWEN, Dawley, Salop, retail brewer. H PRICE, Exeter, furrier. E ROBERTS, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, saddler. J H HANNA, Birkenhead, Cheshire, stock-broker. G P BATESON, Warrington, Lancashire, iron founder. W TOMLINSON, Rochdale, Lancashire, butcher. W PARKINSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. W HELM, Salford, Lancashire, cabinet joiner. E C BLACKWELL and J N DUNSFORD, Newbiggin by the Sea, Northumberland, brewers. D MCKEY, Upper Thames-street, cheesemonger.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—On MONDAY, March 13th, the Performances will be arranged according to the following Programme:—PART I. La Lutte des Voltigeurs, by Twenty-four of the Troupe—The Scarf Act—The Mantle Poses—The Leap of Strangers, by Mlle. F. Stanley, Mlle. E. Lambert, and Mlle. Coralie Duos. Mons. Adolphe Franconi will exhibit the Celebrated Horse, Marcago, dressed in liberie. The Bottle Equilibrist—Monsieur and Madame Denis—With Love's Ponies, by M. Auril, M. Hermann, Leclair, Legrist, C. Legrist, and M. Newsome. PART II. Equestrian Fests, by M. Anaglis, Hadwiger, Mlle. Mathilde, and Mlle. Palmire Anato. The Larian Games—The Poussah, by M. Candor, M. Auril, and M. Candor, Fils. The Highlander and the Sylph, a Dancing Act, on Two Horses, by Mlle. Marie Anato and young Loisset. The Cavalry Horse, "Improvises," by M. Leclair and Assistants. The Hussars of France, by Mlle. Mathilde, Mlle. Brillot, Mlle. Virginia, Mlle. Florentine, Mlle. Emmeline, Mlle. Duos, Mlle. Coralie, Mlle. Stanley, Mlle. Anaglis, &c. Stage Manager, Mr. EUGENE MACARTHY.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, March 13th, the New Gorgeous Equestrian Spectacle, THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, drawn by Ben Jaid, Mr. Wm. West. It having been found impossible to present on any one evening the whole of the Equestrian Artistic engagements in the Amphitheatre in their peculiar and incomparable performances, the custom of performing an Afterpiece will be discontinued, and the Spectacle followed, and the entertainments conclude with an unusually brilliant round of Equestrian Scenes and Gymnastic Feats by the whole of the company, forming a grand Equestrian Fete never before witnessed in the Metropolis. Box Office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West.

LOVE'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS.—Crosby Hall.—On Wednesday, March 15, and Friday, March 17, LOVE will present an Entertainment on a novel construction—never performed at Crosby Hall—with entirely new and appropriate costumes, and a most splendid new series of Personations from the best of the great English and foreign Dramas, &c., entitled THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, or THE BITE BITTEN; with Love's Ponies, and other Entertainments. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Piano-forte, H. S. May. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—On Monday, March 13, Mr. Love will appear at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington.—On Tuesday, March 14, at the Literary Institution, Croydon.—On Thursday, March 16, at the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh.—On Thursday, March 23, at the Town Hall, Woolwich.—On Thursday, March 30, at the Literary Institution, Walworth.

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a VIEW OF VIENNA, the Capital of Austria, with its splendid Palaces, Cathedral, Convents, and beautifully-adorned Gardens, the River Danube, its radiant and picturesque heights and plains of the surrounding country, extending to Hungary. The most beautiful of the Himalaya Mountains, with the Plains of Hindostan, and of the classic City of Athens, are also now open.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREE DANSANTES, Princess's Concert-rooms, MONDAY, MARCH 13, and every Monday. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets, 2s. each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C., Mr. Corrie. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA, Leicester-square.—Continued Success of Lady Godiva, from E. Landseer (R.A.) forthcoming Picture.—Owing to the great success of the Morning and Evening Performances with Raffaele, in which Madame Warton sustains a most splendid new series of Personations from the best of the great English and foreign Dramas, &c., entitled THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, or THE BITE BITTEN; with Love's Ponies, and other Entertainments. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Piano-forte, H. S. May. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—On Monday, March 13, Madame Warton will appear every Morning at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in her original Personations of Venus, Sappho, Innocence, Dian, and Lady Godiva, pronounced unanimously by the public press to be her chef-d'œuvre.—Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.—On Monday, April 16th, a splendid series of Tableaux will be produced for the Benefit of Madame Warton.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS AND MANUFACTURERS of the Useful and Ornamental Arts, and to Patentes of New Inventions, especially of Working Models which can be put in motion.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1823.—The Directors beg to acquaint the above parties that the Institution, during the present month of March, will receive deposits of works of merit.—By means of extensive well-lighted galleries, the works of art will be arranged and exhibited with greatly increased advantage to the depositors. It is determined (as far as is practicable) that a separate table or glass-case shall be appropriated to each depositor who forwards illustrations of the process of his manufacture with his finished work. Parties will be furnished with full particulars, on application at the Institution, 309, Regent-street; or by personal application from Eleven to One o'Clock. The INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED to the Public early in APRIL. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

GRANTAM'S, Feb. 29.—Bis zum verein. Yours is answered with hearty thanks, at Bo.

OTTOMAN for SALE. Price £2. It forms an easy chair, a full-length bedstead, with mattresses, and a stuffed seat for drawing-room, in one.—At INGRAM'S Upholstery Manufactory, 29, City-road.

THE SAFETY CHAIN BROOCH (patronised by the Queen) can be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered direct from the inventors, H. ELLIS and SON, Exeter, sole manufacturers of Devonshire Silver Ornaments.

FAMOUS REFRESHMENT, at No. 3, Pall-mall (late VERRY), of the best French or English Cookery.—Gravy Soup, 4d.; mock turtle, 1s.; two chops, 1s.; with mushrooms, 1s. 4d. Old sherry, port, noyau, brandy, or Curac, 4d. a glass; coffee, 6d.; champagne, 6s. 6d. to 8s.; claret, 4s. to 5s.; pastry, &c.

WANTED, A TENANT who requires a HANDSOME HOUSE, 4 years built, well situated, and containing 11 apartments; rent moderate—£45 per annum. The furniture and fittings, new within the year, to be disposed of on very reasonable terms. Apply from 11 to 5 o'clock at 1, Oxford-terrace, Clapham-road, 2 miles from London-bridge, and 1½ from Westminster.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.—R. SAYWELL'S CATALOGUE OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in French, Italian, German, Spanish, &c., at very reduced prices, may be had, gratis, on application, or will be forwarded, postage free, to any address. His Classical Catalogue will be sent on receipt of two postage stamps.—183 High Holborn.

NOVELTY.—THE GRADUATED FRINGED PARASOL.—JOHN BISHOP begs to acquaint Ladies that he has invented the above entirely new and ornamental design for PARASOLS, which he has taken for the ensuing Season. J. B. has an extensive and well-assorted Stock on hand for selection, at his wholesale and retail establishment, 12, Ludgate-hill.

ELIZABETHAN COLLAR, CUFFS, and SCARF forwarded free upon receipt of a post-office order for 5s. 6d., hand-knitted, in an entirely new stitch, with sleeves of scarlet velvet, the collar and cuffs trimmed with satin ribbon, and the scarf with chenille tassels, forming a complete set, either for in or out-door wear. They may be had separately. The collar upon receipt of 30 postage stamps, and the cuffs or scarf each on receipt of 21 stamps. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Borough Branch Post-office, to DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough, London.

CHESS.—RULES FOR PLAYING THE GAME OF DOUBLE CHESS, for FOUR PLAYERS ON ONE BOARD, upon the German Principle, as played at the Palace, and patronised by most of the Nobility, &c.—THOMAS SHERWIN, Manufacturer, 67, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, publisher of "The New Guide to Chess," by the Rev. H. Wood. Price 1s. 6d.—Splendid Chessmen in Wood, Bone, and Ivory, at remarkably low prices. Box-wood and Cocus Men in boxes, from 3s. Picked Bone ditto, equal to Sea-Horse from 3s. 6d. Ivory Men, equally low. Clubs and Schools supplied at wholesale prices. Elaborately gilt Backgammon Tables, in Morocco and other leathers, adapted for the drawing-room, or as elegant presents. Library, 19, Holles-street.

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CLAREMONT.

This picturesque estate—now the "home and haven" of Louis Philippe—lies in one of the pleasantest districts of Surrey, fourteen miles from the metropolis upon the left of the South-Western Railway.

The property has been a place of note since the time of Queen Anne, when Sir John Vanbrugh built for himself a small house here; which was afterwards sold to Thomas Pelham Holles, Earl of Clare. This nobleman, advanced to the dukedom of Newcastle in 1715, "added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies when he was in administration;" he also greatly augmented the estate, as well by new purchases of land, as by inclosures from the adjoining heath. He likewise built a castellated prospect-house on a mount in the park, calling it, after his own title, *Claremont*, which subsequently became the general name of the estate. During his occupancy, the plantations were greatly increased, and the grounds laid out by Kent, the celebrated landscape-gardener.

After the decease of the Duke of Newcastle, in 1768, the estate was sold by his Duchess to the gallant Lord Clive, who had the grounds remodelled, and a new mansion built, by "Capability" Brown; it is said, at a cost of upwards of £100,000.

The next possessor of the Claremont estates was Viscount Galway, and then the Earl of Tyrconnell; who, in 1807, re-sold the property to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; who, in 1816, conveyed the whole to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, under the Act for providing a suitable residence for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, upon her marriage with Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg.

By the above Act it was ordained that the Royal pair should enjoy the Claremont property during their joint lives. It was also provided that in the event of the death of the Princess, or the Prince, the survivor should hold the same, as when it continued in their joint occupation. The lamented death of the Princess took place here, Nov. 6, 1817. Under the above enactments, respectively, Claremont and its subordinate estates have remained in the possession of the present Royal owner, his Majesty the King of the Belgians; so that Louis Philippe is now located in the property of his son-in-law.

The house at Claremont is said to be "the only complete mansion that Brown ever built, although he altered many." It occupies a commanding eminence, near the middle of the park: it is of brick, with stone dressings, and the eastern or carriage front has a stately Corinthian portico, within the pediment of which are sculptured the arms and supporters of Lord Clive. The saloon, or entrance-hall, is very spacious; and there are eight noble rooms upon this floor. They contain several paintings, principally portraits, including that of the Princess Charlotte by Lawrence. In the drawing-room is a superbly painted porcelain table, presented to Prince Leopold by Charles X.

On the middle floor is the suite of rooms occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert when residing at Claremont. In the Prince's dressing-room are

"MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

MUSIQUE D'ALPHONSE VARNEY.

Allo, Maestoso.

CHANT.

Par la voix du ca-non d'a-lar-me La France ap-pel-le ses en

PIANOFORTE.

And. rinf.

fants. Al-lons, dit le sol-dat, aux armes! C'est ma mère, je la de-fends. Mou-

rir pour la pa-tri-e! Mou-rir pour la pa-tri-e! C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus

di-gne d'en-vi-e, C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus di-gne d'en-vi-e.

2^{me} COUPLET.

Nous a-mis qui loin des ba-tail-les Suc-com-bons dans l'ob-scu-ri-té Vou-ons du

moins nos fu-né-rall-les A-la France à sa li-ber-té. Mou-rir pour la pa-

tri-e! Mou-rir pour la pa-tri-e! C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus

di-gne d'en-vi-e, C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus di-gne d'en-vi-e.



CLAREMONT:—THE CARRIAGE FRONT.

"MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

I.
By the cannon's voice appealing,
Our country sounds the alarm.
"Tis a mother's call!" says the soldier;
"Arise, brothers!—arm—let us arm!"
For our country to fall is a privilege high—
The noblest of deaths is for freedom to die!

II.
Ev'n we in obscurity pining,
Afair from the fields of their fame,
To France and to Liberty offer
Our hope, and our life, and our name.
For our country to fall is a privilege high—
The noblest of deaths is for freedom to die!

CURIOUS CLOCK.

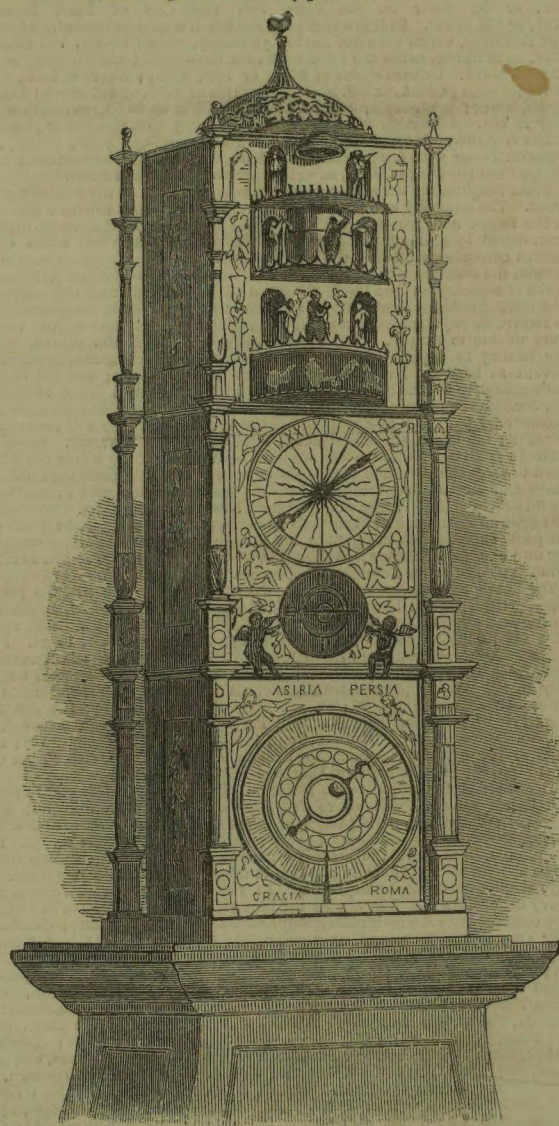
THE Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gave his first *soirée* for the season on Saturday. The company included, besides the Fellows of the Society, several other distinguished *savans*. Among the specimens of scientific construction exhibited in the rooms, the Clock we have engraved attracted considerable attention.

This ingenious piece of workmanship was for more than two centuries in the possession of the Court of the Popes of Rome; and was subsequently the property of William the First, King of the Netherlands.

Its construction is very interesting, as showing the state of clock-making towards the close of the sixteenth century; as well as, by the original airs it performs, affording an idea of the taste for music in those times.

The entire fabric bears decided proof of having been produced by manual labour, without any other assistance than the bench of the turner and the file. It had the ancient motive power; the pendulum being a later invention of the celebrated Christian Huygens, a native of the Netherlands, who applied it to the movement of clocks in 1657; and it has since been added to the present Clock.

The design consists of a tower, divided into three stories, with doors of strongly gilt copper, tastefully chased and ornamented, and supported by twelve columns of strongly gilt copper. In front of the lower story, within a square chamber, is a large dial plate, which moves round its whole circuit only once a year: it shows, also, the date of the month, and all the Catholic feasts and holy days throughout the year. In the centre is a small plate, very curiously chased, representing the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the sun and moon pursuing their course, so that at one glance we can ascertain in what sign of the zodiac they are at the time. Within this circle is a small globe, pointing out the proper phases and aspects of the moon; and within all this are the fixed stars setting, namely, the Serpent, Orion, the Great Bear, Cassiopeia, &c. The four corners of this chamber are emblematically engraved with the names of those nations who have conquered kingdoms at an early period.



CLOCK CONSTRUCTED BY ISAAC HABRECHT, ANNO 1589.

In front of the second story are the minutes and minute-hand, and on each side are two silver figures, one hand of these figures pointing to the minutes, the other hand being set in motion by mechanism: during the striking of the Clock, the one figure turns the hour-glass, as an emblem of time, the other wields the sickle of death. Above each of the silver figures is a Latin verse; and in the middle of the plate is a simple, yet correctly mathematical representation of how the globular form of the earth is perceptible to the eye. Above, the minute-hand describes a circuit of 24 hours, each half of the dial plate containing 12 hours; the day hours being marked with the image of the sun, and the hours of the night with the image of the moon. On the four corners of the dial plate are engraved the four seasons of the year.

The third story also consists of four divisions, which project in the manner of a balcony. Round the centre of the lower division move the seven silver figures of heathen gods, in chariots: every deity makes its appearance once in seven days, exactly in front, where it remains for 24 hours, when it is relieved by the next; these godheads represent the seven days of the week.

In the centre of the second division is an image of the Virgin, holding her son Jesus in her arms; two angels are seen placing crowns and garlands on her head; and during the performance of the bells several angels make their appearance, making their obeisance before the image of Mary and the Saviour.

Within the centre of the third division is a metal bell pending on a gilt plate of copper, on which is represented the judgment day. Round this metal plate move four silver figures, set in motion by mechanism, representing the four states of social life. These images point out the quarters of the hour by striking the bell: the first quarter is represented by a youth, the second by a grave citizen, the third by a Roman soldier, and the fourth by a priest.

In the fourth division is likewise a metal bell, on the sides of which there are chambers; on the left side is the representation of Death, proclaiming the hours of day and night by striking the bell; above it is seen a Latin inscription, from Romans, chapter 7th, verse 23rd. To the right side is the image of the Saviour, stepping forward, with the globe in his hand, and above it the cross. This figure proceeds, every two minutes, in a slow manner, and then, for a moment, hides itself from view: above it is a Latin verse from the prophet Hosea, chapter 13th.

These two figures are of massive silver; behind the bell is inscribed the name of the artist, and the date 1589.

The whole is covered with copper, beautifully worked in flagree; on the extreme top is stationed a cock, which, at the close of the chiming of the bells spreads its wings, opens its beak, and crows; after which it resumes its former position.

On the side doors are painted and gilt figures of the Virtues, with flowers, obelisks, and other ornaments; and within are figures of the Fates. These exquisite figures are stated to have been engraved by the pupils.

This clock is also stated to have been made by Habrecht for Pope Sixtus V.; and in many respects resembles the famous Strasburg Clock.